THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. LIX. FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8, 1845. NO. 46.

PITTSBURGH, AUGUST 1, 1845.

☞The *Chronicle* heartily seconds what it calls the "frank and manly proposition" of the correspondent of the *Ariel*, in relation to a hotch-potch ticket for the Legislature. The Chronicle professes to be a neutral paper, though it generally contrives to seize hold of any thing which it thinks will work to the detriment of the Whig party. We should be glad if the Chronicle would show how what it call a "judicious suggestion" would help the Railroad, a project entirely disconnected with politics, and which will be, and ought to be, decided on its own merits. During the last session of the Legislature we find Whigs and Locofocos equally active in opposition and in favor. It did not appear to be viewed in a political light at all.

The Post was the first to broach this subject of the Whigs giving up their nominations; but that paper went for an entire Locofoco representation, on the ground that the Locofocos would have a majority in the Legislature, and that a Locofoco delegation could secure the Rail road, and that a Whig delegation could not—thus making the Locofoco legislators a parcel of marketable asses, who could be induced to support a project only on political grounds, however in itself it was totally disconnected with politics.

But here comes the "Democrat" in the *Ariel*, and the *neutral* Chronicle, with a proposition to send a delegate from each of the *four* political parties! A wise suggestion, truly! What is the object! Political influence! One of these parties has never had a delegate in the Legislature, and of course it sRepresentative's influence would be vast! The other party is scarcely yet organized in the county, and its influence in the Legislature in favor of the Railroad would be just about nothing at all.

What is the Chronicle's objection to the Whig nominees! Are they not as capable, and likely to prove as efficient men as could be selected among the contending elements of an all-parties convention!

But this game of the "Democrat" of the Ariel, and his friend of the Chronicle, is too shallow to succeed. The Whig party has now a large and united majority of the voters of this county, and with ordinary activity, and with a reasonable turn out at the polls, can easily elect their ticket. The only hope of weakening this majority, and of throwing distraction into our ranks, is to agitate some extraneous subject, something to call off the attention of the people from the true political matter at issue. If the Whigs can be persuaded to such an act of folly as the sacrifice of their own ticket this year, through some visionary idea that such a course will help to secure us the Railroad, then the next year this absurd conduct will be used as a fire-brand thrown in to distract us.

Enough of this. It is useless to pursue this *ignis fatuus* of the Chronicle any farther. The Whigs have nominated a good ticket,—one which will prove as effective in promoting our Railroad interests as any which can be sent from this county, by any Locofoco or Mongrel convention whatever, and they will be found faithful to it on the day of the election.

Mr. BRACKENRIDGE AND THE POST.—We asked the Post to give us its reasons for believing that Mr. BRACKENRIDGE's interests were inimical to the Rail Road. The reply is as follows:

"Mr. B., as is well known, has a very valuable real estate near the *Pennsylvania Canal* in this county—he, of course, feels a deep interest in the trade upon this great work, and *if* the Railroad is in any respect to be regarded as its rival, then are his interests with the canal, and *against the Rail Road*."

The little "*if*" in this sentence destroys all its force. *If* the canal is the rival of the Railroad, then are Mr. B's interests inimical. But are the canal and Railroad rival interests? We take the negative, which side does the Post take? If it takes the affirmative, it puts a powerful argument into the hands of the enemies of the road. If the negative, it acknowledges Mr. B's interests are not inimical to the improvement. If the Post is really a friend of the road, it ought to see that it is taking the most effectual means of opposing it, by opposing Mr. BRACKENRIDGE on this ground. If it finds its position is false, we hope it will have the magnanimity to say so.

But the Post gives other reasons for its opposition to Mr. B., which we must not overlook, and which are really so amusing, that our risible faculties were more than ordinarily excited on reading them. Did not our neighbor elaborate on them so seriously, we should have thought he was attempting a joke. The foundation of this mare's nest, is Mr. BRACKENRIDGE's remark, that "in ten years, the lines of transportation and travel will hardly suffice even with the addition of the *Railway from New York to the Allegheny, and a continuous Railway from Philadelphia*."

From this simple remark on the extraordinary increase of travel and transportation, which will fully occupy all the facilities which will be constructed, and which in itself affords a powerful argument in favor of the Railroad, showing that there will be abundant business for both it and the canal, the Post deduces sufficient reasons, in its estimation, to make Mr. B. an enemy of the Baltimore road.

So far from this being the case, it shows that he has hit upon the most feasible plan of accomplishing the object desired. It is well known that the principal opposition to the Baltimore road has come from Philadelphia. What better way of disarming that opposition than by encouraging them in their favorite project of a Railroad direct to this city, and by showing them that the Baltimore road, in coming down the Youghiogheny, will make a hundred miles of the most difficult part of the route for them, and in a nearly direct line with their city? In addition to this, the idea of a connection of the Baltimore road with Philadelphia, by an intersection at some feasible point, arrays a strong force in favor of the road in the centre of the state.

In regard to the New York road to the Allegheny, no project is so important to the northern and north-eastern counties as that. If they find a disposition on our part to encourage and aid that noble enterprize, they will at once join us in giving the right of way to the Baltimore road. This is well understood, and we expect to be supported by that part of the state,

The plain truth is, and the Post must acknowledge it, that it is of the utmost importance to Pennsylvania that the Baltimore road terminate at Pittsburgh. If it terminates anywhere below Pittsburgh, to use Mr. BRACKENRIDGE's language to us in conversation, it will establish the "head of navigation" below, and prove destructive to the canal. In fact, the property holders on the canal are more interested in this matter than any other portion of our fellow-citizens. The canal can compete with the Railroad for freight at Pittsburgh; while below, it cannot. Wherever it terminates, if below, it will build up a rival town, a rival point for the beginning and ending of the voyages of steamboats, and will intercept freight which the canal could successfully compete for at this point. All this Mr. BRACKENRIDGE, as every man of sense must, sees and appreciates, and his interests are, therefore, in favor of giving the right of way. We would be the last to support him or any other man opposed to the measure; for whoever opposes the terminus of this road to Pittsburgh, really and truly opposes Pennsylvania interests, her means of paying her debts, and of course her credit, honor, and character; and this position we are ready to defend against any adversary. Neither does the agitation of the New York road to the Allegheny, or the project of a direct connection with Philadelphia, by intersection with the Baltimore road, at all militate against the measure, but the reverse.

WHAT IS DORRISM!

The Post, in reply to this question, says that Dorrism is nothing more nor less than Democracy—that no man is a Democrat who is not a Dorrite. The head, the front, the entire of Dorrism, it contends, is that *"the people are superior to their institutions."*

If our neighbor had said that *Dorrism* is nothing more nor less than *Locofocoism*, there are very few who would be disposed to dispute it, but there are a good many, high too in the ranks of the Post's party, and who pass for very good Democrats in the popular acceptation of the term, who are far from being Dorrites. Mr. BUCHANAN, if we are not much mistaken, while admitting as all do, that the Dorrites had much to complain of, decidedly disapproved of their method of obtaining redress.

If by the "people being superior to their institutions," the Post merely means that the people have the right to make their own laws and constitutions—the right of self-government—no one, on this side of the Atlantic at least, will dispute it. But if it means that they are not bound to conform to these laws and constitutions when made, there are yet, thank Heaven, a very large majority of the people of the United States who will disagree with it.

But what does the Post mean by *"the people"* in this case! For there lies the whole question. We had supposed that the Dorrites were not even the half of the people of Rhode Island; but if one half, what right had they to dictate laws, at the cannon's mouth, to the other half! And if they had this right, was it not equally right of the others to endeavor by the same means to enforce *their* views of political right and expediency!

In short, we can see nothing in Dorrism but despotism—the worst sort of despotism—that of a mob—the rule of force, from which men gladly seek relief in the despotism of an individual.—Dorrism, with us, is but another name for rebellion, civil war, bloodshed, mob rule, jacobinism—every thing that is most hateful—from all which the State of Rhode Island was only saved by the contemptible politicians of Dorr himself. It is fortunate that these Dorrites had not a bold as well as a bad man for their leader.

☞The Pittsburgh Morning Post had better not be too fast in endorsing Dorr and Dorrism, or it may soon find itself in a small minority even in its own party. We see that the New York Post, the leading Democratic organ in that city, has taken occasion to speak in the most contemptuous terms of DORR, and intimates what we believe is true, that if the people of Rhode Island, or a portion of them, wish to make any future efforts for more freedom, they will take care that DORR is effectually prevented from disgracing their cause. The Charleston Mercury, the very essence of Southern Democracy, with which Mr. POLK strongly sympathizes, has long since pronounced the whole of Dorrism, with the excitement and feeling it engendered, an *arrant humbug*. We call the attention of our neighbor to these signs, that his inexperience may not lead him to commit himself too deeply to the filthy quagmire of Dorrism.

The Copper Mines and Pittsburgh.

We have noticed, in the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, several articles, urging the location of Furnaces and Mills for the reduction of the ore, and manufacture of Copper, at that point. Though acknowledging the claims of Buffalo, we thought Pittsburgh had a prior claim, not only on account of superior advantages, but also because we have a large interest in one of the greatest and best, if not the very best mine on Lake Superior.—Accordingly we were about to prepare an article showing the eminent advantage of locating the Furnaces and Mills here; but we are agreeably surprised by the information that the Pittsburgh Company have decided to erect a Mill in this city for the Manufacture of Copper from the Pig. The government, if we understand it, will not allow the shipment of ore from the Mines to any extent, but insist that it shall be smelted there. We understand, also, that it will be cheaper to do so than to transport the ore to a distant Furnace for reduction. However should such be the case, we have no doubt that Furnaces will be erected here for that purpose. We shall refer to this again in a day or two.

DREADFUL HOMICIDE.—The Willimsport (Pa.) Gazette states the particulars of a most horrid tragedy, which took place in that vicinity, a short time ago. The slayen and the slayer were brothers-in-law, the former was a citizen of Nippenose township, of Lycoming county, and his name was John A. Stewart; the latter a resident of Lock Haven, Clintou county, and bears the cognoman of Jopn F. Hunt. The parties, it seems, after having passed the afternoon and part of the night together, Hunt at Stewart's house, got up about 12 o'clock. and met in a lane near the dwelling, where a quarrel took place, and Hunt, in self-defence, stabbrd his antagonist to the heart. His dead body was found the following morning. The offender was arrested and mitted for trial.

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

The St. Louis papers, received by last night's mails bring us the melancholy particulars of another dreadful steamboat explosion. The New Era of July 25th, says:

The steamer Wapello reached this port yesterday from the Missouri. She reports that on the morning of the 23d inst. the steamer *Big Hatchee*, Capt. Frisbee, bound from this place at Weston, bursted her starboard boiler as she was shoving out from the landing at Herman. The explosion scalded some twenty or thirty persons; five or six were killed; among the number was Mr. Lawrence Hoyle of this city, and the 1st and 2nd engineers of the boat; the 3d engineer, a son of Mr. Ludlow of this city, was badly scalded, and brought down on the W.

The following are badly wounded: Patrick Carrigan, fireman; Arthur Neal, Callaway county, passenger; Thomas Gaines, Saline county, Mo., passenger; Harman Spellman, of Germany, and John Hammonds, of Van Buren county, Mo., passenger; John Barber, of Bath county, Ky., passenger; William Putnam, passenger; Mr. Bolivar Foster, Callaway county, Mo., passenger; Robert Carter, of Osage county, Mo., passenger. All of the above are badly scalded, and many of them will not, perhaps survive.

Slightly Scalded.—Zachariah Titus, Warren county, Pa., passengers; George Carrico and wife, of Carroll county, Mo., slightly hurt; also a negro belonging to them; Thos. Pearce, of Boone county, Ky., slightly burnt; E. W. Richardson, fireman, Summit county, Ohio, slightly scalded; Mrs. Amelia Sparey, Fort Levenworth, slightly wounded.

The following escaped unhurt.—Mrs. Amelia Allen, Adair county, Mo.; Capt. Bennett, Calloway county, Mo.; Winslow Turner, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Enos Taylor and wife, New York; Capt. Frisbee, James Miller, Clerk; John Allen, Pilot of the boat, and between eight and ten deck hands and firemen, and a number of others are missing. There was piled upon the fore part of the boat a considerable quantity of salt, lumber, &c. the most of which was swept into the river—the hull appeared to be uninjured.

The following letter is from the Clerk of the boat:

HERMAN, July 25, 1845.

Mr. JAMES YOUNG—*Dear Sir:* I hasten to apprise you of a most dreadful disastrous the steamer *Big Hatchee*, on her way up. We landed at Herman, about ten o'clock, evening before last, the 22d instant, put out freight and passengers, then on leaving at one o'clock this morning the starboard boiler exploded, forcing itself overboard forward, the steam discharging abaft, carrying away the main cabin and staterooms as far abaft as the ladie's cabin, and displacing the larboard boiler three or four feet from its bed, scalding some twenty-three passengers below; of the number were Mr. E. Hoyle, of St. Louis. B. Mahon, first engineer; James Youngson, first steward, (now dead;) Solomon Carver, second engineer; Noah Ludlow, third engineer, first and second cooks; E. Stronge Titus, (not expected to live;) the remainder not seriously injured.

The wreck floated below the landing, about two miles, before she could be landed—about two hundred yards below Mr. Gonsolis' landing—at which place we will discharge our freight and get towed from thence to St. Louis. The hull of the boat received no injury. The captain was blown above the pilot house, but received no injury. I was in the office at the time of the explosion; the wood and splinters filled the office all around me, but I came off uninjured. Yours, &c.,

JAMES MELLON,
Clerk on board.

British News from Oregon.

The *Albion* has received a letter from "a highly authentic source" in Oregon, from which it publishes the following extracts. The date is not given, but doubtless came by way of Canada, and is a good deal later than any former advices from that country:

To the Editor of the Albion.

"As it may be interesting to you to have a brief sketch of the state of public affairs in the Oregon Territory, I subjoin an outline of intelligence received from thence.

"Her Majesty's Sloop of War 'Modeste' visited the Columbia River in the month of July last, where she remained three weeks, and afterwards called at the Forts Victoria, and Simpson, on the North West coast. There was a large influx of immigrants from the United States last year, about 1500 persons having arrived in Oregon from St. Louis and the Sandwich Islands, some of whom, however, were so much disappointed in the country that they immediately left it for California, while others returned across the Rocky Mountains.

"Notwithstanding the generally lawless character of the immigrants, there has been no serious extended outbreak among them, which is principally attributable to the circumstance of the Provisional Government having followed up the regulations of the Hudson's Bay Company in restrictions on the importation and distillation of spiritous liquors, but it is feared that these wholesome restrictions cannot be long enforced, naturally giving rise to much apprehension on the part of the more respectable and well conducted portion of the community. A very bad feeling exists between the settlers and the Indians, and some of the latter have been shot for trivial offences. This prejudice extends also to the half-cast population, and it was lately discovered that some 30 or 40 persons had entered into a conspiracy to destroy all the half-breeds and foreigners, and they were alone prevented from prosecuting their enterprise by the smallness of their party.

"The Provisional Government is ostensibly established only until the Boundary Question is settled, and the United States establish their jurisdiction over the country; but there is a large party of the settlers who are disposed to declare themselves independent, as they feel that they are too far removed from the United States to be benefitted by their protection."

Supply of Milk.—We have, months ago, urged upon the Farmers living near the city to make some arrangement by which to supply the Citizens with fresh Milk. A very large amount would be consumed daily, if it could be got for a reasonable price. The easy access to the city from various quarters would allow of their sending this produce of their diaries twenty miles without difficulty. The way they do things in New York is shown by the following.

The supply of this necessary article from the Erie Railroad Country is stated to have been for the past six months of the past year as follows:

	1843.	1844.	1845.
January	110,656	208,150	300,840
February	106,620	206,656	276,286
March	177,496	300,088	383,786
April	271,090	434,546	476,512
May	370,662	604,166	654,136
June	429,442	646,196	751,056
Total first six mos.	1,466,366	2,399,602	2,842,610
Total last six mos.	2,233,126	3,211,414	
Total,	3,696,499	5,611,016	

An increase of nearly one hundred per cent. Making the daily supply now 15,608 quarts. In addition to this supply, another source is soon to be opened by the extension of the Harlem Road into Dutchess Co. when a further reduction on the price of milk may be looked for, which will benefit not only the consumer but the producer, who, by having a market for milk opened to him can sell it to better advantage than they can make it into butter.

Case of Kidnapping.

Correspondence of the Boston Atlas.

ELKTON, Cecil Co. Md. July 19, 1845.

An incident of recent occurrence in this neighborhood, has just come to my knowledge. I hasten to relate it to you, as a fair instance of the scenes and transactions which the Annexation of Texas, and the consequent extension of the AREA OF SLAVERY, bring along with them. That mosthorrid of all the awful features of domestic slavery, slave-breeding and the domestic slave trade, has received a dreadful stimulus from the rise in the value of *human chattels*. In this State slaves are a burthen to their owners, and could we compel them to be kept within the boundaries of the State, and only leave it to go into freedom from bondage, it would not be many months before it would be a free State. We are now apprehensive, though Heaven grant our fears may be without foundation, that slave-breeding may become *profitable*, in consequence of the increased demand for slaves to be sent to Texas.

Our neighboring little sister, Delaware, is already almost a free State. Her slaves are hardly three per cent. upon her whole population. Her laws prohibit the exportation of her slaves. Slave breeding is, therefore, almost a thing unknown, and the number of her slaves is very rapidly becoming less and less. The cause of freedom and regard for human rights is fast gaining ground in that State, and it will not be long before the last vestige of the curse is wiped away from her soil.

A few days since, a free negro, in a town between Wilmington and this place, was convicted of riotous and disorderly conduct, and was sentenced to servitude for a year. His purchaser finding him of no value to him, in consequence of his idle and intractable nature, sold him to two worthless fellows belonging to Maryland. Indulging the fellow's love of drink, it was no difficult matter to ply him so well with liquor as to intoxicate him. In that condition he was persuaded to set out with them for Baltimore, to have, as they told him, a good time. On their way through this town, suspicions were excited that all was not right. The sheriff had the men stopped and examined. They produced the bill of sale for ten dollars, and claimed him as their slave, and insisted upon their right to travel with him through the State. Before the examination was concluded, they contrived to make their escape with the man. Guilt is ever suspicious and fearful.

No litle excitement was caused in consequence. The people in the place all turned out and searched the country round. They were overtaken and brought back, and were fully committed by the Sheriff to take their trial at the next session of the Court in this place, upon several indictments, for kidnapping, &c.

There can be no question that it was their intention to have taken the man to Baltimore, and there to have sold him into perpetual slavery, violating, in so doing, not only the laws of Maryland, but of Delaware also, which prohibit such an exportation as those of the former forbid the importation of slaves.

There is fast springing up in the minds of the people of this section of the State, a strong feeling against the institution of domestic slavery. It is felt to be a bitter and abiding curse upon the white population, even more so than upon the slaves themselves, begetting a general disposition to indolence and illeness, and thence to dissipation, and the whole catalogue of vices and crimes of which idleness is the fruitful parent. In the parts of this County that lie upon Pennsylvania, slavery is almost unknown, and in the whole there is not more than one slave in every twenty of the entire population. If the North will let us alone, or will only treat the subject in a kind and forbearing manner, I have great hopes that the spirit now abroad in the Northern portions of this State will extend itself more and more, until the whole State shall be controled by its influence.

Who would have thought, three years ago, when that infamous convention was holding its sessions in Annapolis, to devise a code of laws for which devilish and diabelical are terms too mild—who would have thought that here, in the Slaveholding State of Maryland—here, too, in Cecil County, this quondam hold of ruffianism and Loco Focoism, the whole community would have turned out in mass to prevent the transportation of a negro to endless slavery! No matter how bad was the character of the black, he was about to suffer a grievous wrong—and, at the call of the agent of the law, the country is aroused, the man is rescued, and a blow is struck at the monster Slavery, that makes him stagger, reel and tremble here, even in old Maryland.

You may think it a trifling matter. Not so do I. Even if these men escape conviction, for want of direct proof of their intention, a demonstration has been given of an awakening among the people that must have its good effects. Nor will the matter stop here. The penal code of Delaware, which allows a sale into temporary slavery, is destined to be soon amended; and the ball of liberty once put into motion, will not, I trust, be stayed. The advocates of slavery have violated all the provisions of the Constitution, to force in Texas. Let them not complain if its opponents no longer feel bound by that instrument, to participate in the sin of slavery.

[The Elkton Whig states that the kidnappers in this case were discharged by the Magistrate, there not being, in his opinion, sufficient evidence against them to require that they should be held to bail to appear at court.]

COL. JOHNSON, TECUMSEH AND MAJ. FIGG.—The great unknown is likely to become known. The man who killed Tecumseh, it appears, was not Col. JOHNSON; the Colonel has been trading on borrowed capital. When history, hereafter shall record the name of the hero who did this feat of fame she will write upon her enduring page the name of FIGG!

The revelation has happened thus: Major LEWIS FIGG is a candidate before the people; he wishes to be popular—to be elected in fact. When he killed Tecumseh he was not a public man; his friend and messmate, Col. JOHNSON, was. With generous liberality he made over to his friend all his right and title to the credit of having dispatched the Indian warrior—with this proviso, that if he, the said FIGG, should at any time become a candidate for popular favor, an event which he thought not likely to happen, the aforesaid conveyance should be null and void, and the right and title as aforesaid should revert to the grantor, as though the same had never been transferred. Colonal JOHNSON accepted on these terms; the credit became capital; he wore a red vest and was made Vice President of the United States. Let the correspondence of these illustrious personages tell the rest of the story.

Major FIGG writes to Colonel Johnson. "In the course of human events," says the Major, "it has become necessary for me to present myself before the people for office. I opine that I shall need all the external aid I can get. I am therefore compelled to ask your permission to make public the true secret of the death of Tecumseh, and the slayer thereof. I hope this will put you to no public inconvenience."

To this friendly and considerate epistle Colonel JOHNSON replies. Here is his letter:

"GREAT CROSSINGS, June 6, 1845.

My dear Figg: Your note of the 1st inst. was received by me this morning. I hasten to reply. After declaring in all sincerity, my delight at hearing once more from my old friend and messmate, I will say, I well remember the circumstances of that eventful day on which Tecumseh was slain. Now that I am no longer a candidate for public office, and having retired to the shades of private life, I have no cause to regret your making known to the public the real Tecumseh killer. I surely ought to rest satisfied with what the *reputation* of it has done for me, and am now willing that you should reap all the advantages from it you can. The girls beg to be remembered to you, and we would be pleased to see you at the Great Crossings.

Yours, truly, R. M. JOHNSON."

With this permission thus frankly given the Major occupies three columns of the Bardstown, (Ky.) Gazette in proving that he, FIGG, did really and truly give a last quietus to the Indian known as Tecumseh.

We believe that Col. Johnson did never actually affirm or declare that he killed Tecumseh; but he never said, publicly, at least, that he did not. The "*reputation*" of the act he wore very quietly and used successfully. The generous FIGG remained discreetly silent—not being ambitious. But the love of glory at length has fastened upon his heart; he now claims his own!

We understand that the Bardstown Gazette containing the whole matter has been issued in numerous extra copies for the benefit of debating societies before which the question may come—Who killed Tecumseh?—*Balt. American.*

KENTUCKY.—The Annual Election in this gallant State takes place on Monday next, when a new Congressional Delegation, House and part of a Senate, are to be chosen. The divisions in the several Districts have been settled except in the VIth. (John White's) which is so strongly Whig that two Whigs run against one Loco without apprehension. It is a bad precedent any way, and may work immediate mischief. McElroy, Loco, has been ruled off in the first District, leaving the field to Boyd, who of course is sure to go in. The Whigs 'will try' for all the other Districts, and will probably carry seven of the ten. (In the last Congress, each party had five.) The following are the candidates:

District.	'45. *Whig.*	*Loco*	'44. *Clay.*	*Polk.*
I—(No candidate.)		*Lynn Boyd,	4,779	7,332
II—J. H. McHenry,		Thos. McCreery,	6,715	4,913
III—*Henry Grider,		S. A. Atchison,	6,515	4,639
IV—James F. Bell,		*Geo. A. Caldwell,	5,774	4,992
V—Bryan R. Young		*James A. Stone,	6,013	5,570
VI—Geo. R. McKee.	}	John P. Martin,	6,079	2,999
Geo. Adams,	}			
VII—*W. P. Thomasson,		Elijah Nuttall,	6,752	6,046
VIII—*Garret Davis,		Thos. F. Marshall,	6,374	4,786
IX—A. Trumbo,		*Richard French,	5,864	4,949
X—John P. Gaines,		*John W. Tibbatts,	6,862	6,541
		Total—	61,255	51,988

*Members of the last Congress.

Tom. Marshall is straining every nerve to carry the Lexington District, which he canvasses as a Bank and Tariff man, but a terrible enemy of Abolition, with a most Democratic horror of any approach to quality between Blacks and Whites. We should no wonder if the excitement and agitation among slaveholders created by Cassius M. Clay's paper should give Tom some votes. The defeat of Mr. Davis, were such a result possible, would be a sad event for the country, but the election of Marshall would be a worse calamity to Polk than the loss of half a dozen Districts. He is a formidable man—to his friends.

French and Tibbatts are strong men and able electioneerers—great *Tariff* men withal. We consider them hard to beat, though Col. Gaines is represented as a match for Tibbatts on the stump. Stone will make a good fight in his District; though we hope an unsuccessful one.—*New Y. Tribune.*

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—We learn from the New Orleans Tropic that the steamboat White Wing, Capt. Goodrich, on her way down from Shreveport to that city, when some 40 or 50 miles below Shreveport, broke her steam-connecting-pipe, and that such was the terror occasioned by the accident, that thirty or forty of the passengers jumped overboard; but fortunately all of them were saved, with the exception of a young man named Charles Wood, said to be from Louisville, who was drowned.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER AT RIO.—The Boston Journal gives an account of the proceedings of Mr. Wise in relation to a discharged sailor, which, if not substantiated, should require the recall of Mr. Wise. The interference of Mr. W. with the proper business of the Consul, appears to have been unbecoming in the extreme. Mr. Gordon has made a full representation to our Executive.

NAVAL.—We learn from Pensacola, says the Mobile Herald of Wednesday last that Commodore Connor, commanding the Gulf squadron now concentrated in that harbor, has received orders from the Navy Department to repair immediately to the Texan and Mexican coasts with the vessels of war under his command. The whole squadron will leave Pensacola to-day for its destination.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The election of a member of Congress, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the failure to elect the full ticket in March last, takes place in the Granite State on the 23d of September. There are three candidates: Ichabod Goodwin, of Portsmouth, whig; John Woodbury, radical democrat; and John P. Hale, conservative democrat. Mr. Hale, it will be remembered, was proscribed by a portion of his party, for taking the liberty to vote on the Texas and slavery questions according to the dictates of his conscience, rather than to go for his party right or wrong.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.—At the last session of the Legislature, $15,000 was appropriated towards building a State Lunatic Asylum, and we see by the proceedings of a public meeting that the people of Harrisburg are moving in favor of the project.

The law requires that the building to be erected shall be large enough to contain 250 inmates, and shall cost $50,000. Some $3,000 have been already subscribed in Harrisburg for the purchase of a farm for the site, and about $6,000 more wil be required to secure the location in that county

Miss D. L. DIX, through whose laudable efforts the law was passed, authorizing the establishment of the Hospital, pledges herself to give $10,000 to the building fund, as soon as the farm is subscribed for. The Harrisburg Union says she has the amount in hand for which she stands pledged, and will give it cheerfully, as soon as her terms are complied with.—*Lancaster Union.*

☞We frequently hear of 'irreparable' losses; but the loss which comes nearer the true meaning of this phrase than that of any mere inanimate thing we know of, is reported in the *Morning News* of Saturday. The plates of the magnificent and gigantic work of Audubon on Ornithology were in the Fire and are destroyed. There was no insurance, and the mere pecuniary loss ($15,000) is very severe to the truly great and noble old man to whose life of toil and self martyrdom we are indebted for such splendid results. The only edition of his costly work was a very limited one, and the extant copies will grow precious as the gold and emeralds and rubies and sapphires and glittering gems whose light is scattered over the wings of those graceful creatures his idolizing pencil has immortalized.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

☞We yesterday saw a letter from TEMPLETON, the great English Tenor, stating that he is now giving a series of farewell concerts in Great Britain, and will sail for New-York on the 19th August. We may therefore look for him early in September. He has declined all theatrical offers, and his magnificent performances will only be heard in concerts. He will create a greater sensation here than any male singer who has ever visited us.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Three dollar counterfeits, on the Bank of Louisville, are in circulation, signed A. Thruston, cashier, payable to J. C. Talbot. Signature and filling up well done, and calculated to deceive the best of judges. Observe that the flourish over the letter K. in the word bank, is omitted in the counterfeit.—*Louisville Journal.*

PITTSBURGH—AUGUST 2, 1845.

WHIG VICTORY

SIXTH WARD ELECTION.—We are gratified in being able to announce the result of the election held yesterday in the new Ward. After a spirited contest, it has declared itself thoroughly Whig. This from a portion of what our opponents are accustomed to denominate "Democratic Pitt," shows how powerless Locofocoism is when brought into a direct contest with Whig principles. It is only when factional parties break our ranks, that Locofocoism succeeds. Allegheny county is now thoroughly Whig, and let every Antimason and Whig feel it *his* duty to keep it so.

Whig.		Locofoco.	
SELECT COUNCIL.			
L. R. Livingston,	210	R. Woods,	142
C. O. Looms,	220	Alex. Black,	147
C. Rowan,	216	James Chambers,	137
COMMON COUNCIL.			
Robt. Wray,	219	T. McCullough,	154
R. Bruce, jr.,	212	Jas. A. Irwin,	153
Wm. Barnhill,	207	Jas. Shidle,	148
Wm. Neeper,	206	J. McWilliams,	144
Jno. Scott,	204	Alex. Scott,	137
ALDERMEN.			
T. A. Rowley	222	R. H. Thompson,	145
J Clinefelter,	211	J. Allender,	132
		J. B. Butler	1

OUR FORCE IN THE GULF OF MEXICO.—We learn from the Post that, including vessels of various kinds, we have two hundred guns in the Gulf, and that this force is placed there "to guard against any little contingency that may happen."

If it is the purpose of our government in case of war with Mexico, to attack the castle at Vera Cruz, this force is little enough. That fortress, we believe, mounts 200 heavy guns, all pointing seaward; and as the ships will only be able to bring half their guns to bear, it will be two to one in favor of the Mexicans, with the great advantage of stone walls besides. This is a disparity which ought not to be rashly encountered.

It is true this castle fell an easy prey to the assaults of the French; but this was under circumstances which are not likely to occur in our case. The Mexican commander in the case of the French, it is said, was instructed by his government not to fire the first shot. This allowed the French to get all their ships in position without molestation; and, after all, it was the accidental explosion of a powder magazine in the fort that finished the business.

We will not doubt, however, that our ships will be able to take Vera Cruz, but it will be at a loss which the possession of the place will hardly repay, unless it is intended seriously to invade the country. If that is not intended, a blockade which could be made effectual with a few vessels, would prevent the egress of privateers, and the ingress of munitions of war; and would relieve a number of ships to guard other points. And this, we are inclined to believe, would be the better plan.

But there is "a little contingency" which our neighbors of the Post ought to contemplate, though we have no great apprehension of it; for we trust that there will always be found a sufficient number of Locofocos who will act with the Whigs, and save the country from an unnecessary war with either Great Britain or France; in the same way that the better portion of them helped Whigs in the matter of the Tariff, and we trust will again, when it comes to the pinch. But the Post is not of these. He is for Oregon, and the whole of it, and won't hear of compromise. Now we hold that if the Post's policy be carried out, that war with Great Britain is inevitable. The Post, though it thinks that power "*dare not*" go to war with us, must still, we think, admit that such a "little contingency" is possible. How are we provided for that?

The last arrivals from England bring accounts of a naval review by the Queen of a squadron lying at Spithead, ready for sea, of the following vessels: The Queen, of 110 guns, Albion 90, Trafalgar 120, St. Vincent 120, Rodney 92, Vanguard 80, Superb 80, Canopus 84, Vernon, 50. Total 826 guns. If any "contingency" respecting Oregon, or the rights of neutrals, or possible a determination to preserve the independence of Mexico, as necessary to British interests, should call this squadron into the Gulf, reinforced as it would be with steamers and ships from the West India, and Halifax stations, what would become of our little navy?

It is folly to appeal to the events of the last war, for the circumstances are entirely dissimilar. We met them then on something like an equality.

It seems to us that if the Locofocos *mean* what they *say* about Oregon, they ought to begin at last, to build ships. But they do not mean it. They have subjected the country to the mortification of having assumed a tone and position which they have been compelled, by the threatening attitude of Great Britain, to lower and abandon. Even while we write, these blusterers *are* negotiating, and they *will* finally compromise.

A word as to the possibility of Great Britain interfering in our quarrel with Mexico. That power possesses as much of this continent as we do, and may possibly, nay, will probably, say that she has as good a right to interfere in any thing affecting her interests as she has in Europe, Asia, or South America. What is her practice there? The latest advices from Montevideo say that the British, in conjunction with the French, (with whom they seem at present to have an excellent understanding,) have notified the government of Buenos Ayres that the war which it wages with Montevideo *must* cease—it is against British and French interests that it should continue.—Recently the British government told the French government that it could not permit the French to permanently occupy one foot of the Empire of Morocco. The French promptly disavowed any intention of doing so. Turkey, it is also notorious, has long been upheld because Great Britain will not permit either Russia or any other power to occupy it. The rule with Great Britain appears to be, to interfere wherever her interests may seem to call for it, and we may depend upon it, she will weigh in the balance the value of our custom against the probability of our turning (after we have subdued Mexico) to the conquest of Canada.

For all these contingencies it is the duty of our administration to prepare, by a firm and *decided* course. If they want war, let them prepare energetically for it. If they prefer peace, let them in good faith pursue it, and it will not be difficult to keep it. But this threatening war, or what is the same thing, measures which must lead to it, without, at the same time preparing for it, is the height of folly.

☞The Post of this city, thinks we ought to send Locofoco Representatives to Harrisburgh, if we wish to secure the terminus of the Baltimore road here. In Washington county, the Locofoco paper, the Examiner, says no man shall be sent from Washington county, who will sustain such "a rich, grasping, *extortionary* monopoly." In Washington county, where the Locos have a small majority, they show the cloven foot, and oppose the road. In Allegheny county, the Locos being in the minority, wish to cozen the Whigs into their support, by pretending extraordinary friendship for the road.

☞The Post gives an account of a meeting in Southern Illinois in regard to Oregon, which was largely attended, and in which a banner was carried with "a significant motto"—"*Oregon without negotiation*"—and then asks us what we say to it.

In answer, we say, that we would not go to Southern Illinois for instruction in either politics or morals. No doubt there are a great many well-meaning, good people there, still there are other parts of the country we would as soon trust, in a question of this kind. We further say, that we will not any more consent to a wrong act in a nation than in a private individual. If our right is a strong one, feasible, clear and undoubted, why not negotiate? Can we not make our case so good, that all the world must see we are right, and Great Britain be compelled to yield to our just demands? If our cause is a weak one, is it not better to negotiate than to fight? Is the Post willing to go to war on a fancied wrong, and for the maintenance of an unjust claim?

As the Post seems to be perfectly satisfied that our claim to Oregon is indefeasible, we should be glad it would give the evidence on which it is grounded. If it can show that our cause is as impregnable as it asserts, we will heartily join in maintaining it.

FOREIGN INFLUENCE.—We understand, says a Pittsburgh paper, that one of the largest Iron Manufacturing establishments in our city has been standing idle for the last four or five weeks in consequence of "a strike" for higher wages, by the workmen. The establishment when in operation employed about one hundred and fifty hands, about *two-thirds* of whom were foreigners, and a majority of them *unnaturalized*. The proprietors were heavy losers by the fire on the 10th April, consequently their stock was limited. Almost all the foreigners in their employ took advantage of this, and refused to work without an advance in their wages; fortunately these gentlemen received the balance due them, and were discharged. It is stated that a number of Native Americans can now find employment by making application.

The above paragraph is from the Philadelphia Sun, edited by LEWIS C. LEVIN, the head and front of the Native American party in Philadelphia. It is a tissue of blunders and falsehoods, so interwoven that it would be difficult to separate them, and is of a piece with the principal attempt of the Native American papers to create an excitement against our foreign born population. It is true, there is an unfortunate difference between the employers and employees, in several of our Iron Works in regard to wages—a difference which we lament and hope soon to see reconciled, to their mutual advantage and satisfaction—but that it was brought about or sustained by foreigners alone, is not true. We question if there were a dozen men actively engaged in it who were not native born or naturalized citizens.

ELECTIONS IN AUGUST.—The elections take place in seven States next month, as follows:

North Carolina,	Aug. 7,	Legislature and 9 M. C.
Tennessee,	" 7,	Gov. Leg'e, and 11 "
Kentucky,	" 4,	Legislature and 10 "
Indiana,	" 4,	Legislature and 10 "
Alabama,	" 4,	Legislature and 7 "
Illinois,	" 4,	Legislature.
Missouri,	" 4,	Legislature.

These will complete the elections for the 28th Congress, in all the States except Maryland (6) which vote in October, and Mississippi (4) in November. The States of Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, have one member of Congress each to elect to supply vacancies in the delegations.

On the political complexion of the Tennessee Legislature depends the choice of a Senator of the United States.

PERPETUAL MOTION

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE AND HARRIS.

☞ THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE" is published Daily Tri-weekly, and Weekly, at the *South-East Corner of Market and Fourth streets.* The Daily Paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Tri-weekly Paper is FOUR Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PAPER.

For 16 lines, or less, One insertion	$0 50
" " " Two insertions	0 75
" " " Three insertions	1 00
" " " Three months	3 00
" " " Six months	6 00
" " " Twelve months	10 00

BUSINESS CARDS.

For five lines, or less, One year	$6 00
" " " Six months	3 00

PITTSBURGH, AUGUST 5, 1845.

Birmingham and two or three of its Factories.

Our article about this borough was cut short yesterday, and we proceed to bring it up. We visited the Iron works of Messrs. WOODS, EDWARDS & MCKNIGHT, and found they had far advanced the rebuilding of their works. The roofing is of iron. The engine is nearly set up, as also a good portion of the machinery. Experience has pointed out any defects of the former mill, and will enable the proprietors not only to avoid them, but also add the latest improvements. We hope soon to see their works in operation again.

Thence we walked to the (former) "Pennsylvania Glass Works." This extensive establishment has been idle for several years, and was somewhat dilapidated for want of use, but we were aware that it was in new hands, and we wished to see what was doing. The new firm about commencing the manufacture of Flint glass in all its varieties, and of the best quality, on an extensive scale, is composed of Messrs. WM. P. YOUNG, C. IHMSEN and F. PLUNKETT. Mr. IHMSEN is owner of the works. They have introduced very extensive repairs, and in the course of the month will be in full operation. The establishment will employ 60 hands, consume 1200 bushels of coal per week, and work up a ton each, of lead and pearlash in the same time.—This will be equal, under the circumstances, to the addition of a new Glass Works of equal capacity, to that branch of business. The establishment, we have no doubt, will produce ware equal to any ever made in it. We are gratified to see the prosperity of this leading branch of our manufactures. Mr. YOUNG and Mr. IHMSEN were both burned out of their warehouses in the great fire, the former being in the wholesale grocery business, and the latter, as at present, in the manufacture of glass; but he lost a large stock of it. Mr. PLUNKETT is an experienced practical manufacturer. It is not irrelevant to notice here, the splendid Warehouse Mr. Ihmsen has had erected, running through the square from Front to Second sts., and showing a front on both streets. It is three stories in height, with a very flat roof, except, at the apex, where it starts up, forming a huge skylight for the large and commodious counting rooms on the first floor. The roofing is "Bacon's Patent Composition," which, from the preference shown for it from men on whose judgements we are accustomed to rely, seems to be well adapted to this this purpose. A strong fire-proof Vault is built in the counting room.

But to Birmingham. We had not time to look at any other of the Factories, but we intend to before long. The town has improved rapidly.—We were surprised to observe the number of new buildings, a large portion of them brick, which have been put up within a year. We counted part of them, and judge there must be about seventy, and we also noticed foundations laid for a number of others. We were informed that houses are scarce at the lower end of the town.

For two or three years subsequent to 1840, Birmingham was a monstrous dull place. It is greatly dependant on its manufactures, and whatever affects them affects the whole place. It was no wonder then, that previous to the enactment of the Whig Tariff of 1842, the whole town was lifeless and going back. Since that time it has improved, and is now in a most flourishing condition. We hope its citizens will remember in their votes this fall, that the Secretary of the Treasury, R. J. WALKER, under the auspices of Mr. POLK, is busy preparing for an assault upon it at the next Congress.

A large addition of lots has been added to the upper part of the town, and many of them sold. We wish abundant prosperity to this thriving borough. It is connected with the city by a steam ferry of two boats.

FATAL EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.—We learn from the National Intelligencer, that during a thunder storm on Wednesday, a family, consisting of three persons, husband, wife, and son, whose names are Bost or Yost, were instantaneously killed by lightning. They resided near the toll-gate on north Seventh street, upon the farm of Col. Taylor.

The Union gives the name as John Boose, and states that they resided on Pine Creek, about two miles north of Washington.

☞The New York Evening Post states that the rumor circulated by some of the papers, that the Stockholders in the Mutual Insurance Companies of that city had refused to pay their notes, is untrue. It says the story is discreditable to the Merchants of that city, and is without foundation. We are glad to hear it.

ARRESTED.—Wm. Davidson, the man who murdered his half-brother near Circleville, Ohio, on the 1st of December, 1843, was arrested at Keosauqua, Iowa Territory, a few days since, by J. C. Groome, Esq., prosecuting attorney of Pickaway county, Ohio.

A negro Woman owned by a Mr. Tompkins, of Louisville, complained to her Master that she had been abused by a Negro Man. Mr. S. D. TOMPKINS, his brother with another young man went to chastise the slave—he resisted, and Mr. Tompkins drew a pistol, as he says, merely to frighten him, but in his excitement it went off and perforating a partition, went through the body of a colored boy 7 or 8 years of age in the next room. The wound is mortal, Mr. T. was arrested and held to bail in $4000.

Mr. MCLANE'S APPOINTMENT.—The London Times, received by the last arrivals, has this notice of the appointment of Mr McLane as Minister to England:

"The appointment of Mr. McLane as Minister in England for the United States is regarded as an event of much importance by those who take interest in our relations with America.—The greatest possible respect is testified for Mr. Everett, the present Minister, but it has not been considered that as he differs in politics from the present Executive, he has less power than will be possessed by Mr. McLane, who is completely in the confidence and favorable to the views of President Polk. Mr. McLane is also well and favorably known in this country, and as he is, we belive, a personal and intimate friend of the present Foreign Secretary, his appointment may be considered as evincing a disposition on the part or Mr. Polk to maintain the friendly relations with Great Britain which Mr. Everett has been so successful in preserving.

FURTHER FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Cambria made her trip in ten and a half days, being the shortest trip on record. We cull from the papers received by her, some further items of interest:

QUEBEC FIRES.

Public meetings had been held in London, (the Lord Mayor presiding,) Manchester and Liverpool, to raise funds for the relief of the Quebec sufferers. In London upwards of £10,000 had been subscribed; the Queen giving £200, Prince Albert £100, Bank of England £200, Canada Co. £100, No th American Mail Co. £100, the nobility, bankers and merchants liberal sums. In Manchester the subscription amounted to over £5000; in Liverpool £1000. Meetings had also been held in Limerick, Dublin, Glasgow, and Paris, for the same laudable purpose, and handsome sums put down.

It is said that upwards of six thousand pounds are brought out by the steamer Cambria, as a portion of the sum subscribed in London, for the sufferers at Quebec.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY IN ALGIERS.—The last accounts from Algiers bring intelligence of one of the most atrocious and diabolical cases of massacred that ever occurred in the history of any age or nation. It is thus recorded in the Reforme, Parisian paper:—

On the 15th of June, the expedition arrived before the grotto of the Dahara, in which the Arabs had taken refuge. Two of these hillocks (mamelons) are united by a sort of natural wall of nearly 100 metres in breadth, which crosses a very deep ravine. This wall is called the Cantera. It forms one of the largest grottoes of the Dahara, and since the time of the Turks, the Arab tribes have here found a refuge against tyranny. The Cantera on one side has two entrances, placed the one above the other. On the other side, there are only very narrow fissures. Col. Pellissier drew up his column in front of the large openings. A hot fire was raised from the openings, which was answered by a fusilade from the troops that was less effective than it would otherwise have been from the darkness of the place.

During this time, the troops were busy gathering bundles of wood, and heaping up stubble and other rubbish. Colonel Pelissier intended nothing less than to smoke and burn the thousands of Arabs, whom he supposed to be blocked up in these subterranean caverns. The business commenced.

The combustibles were thrown into the ravine. Fire was put to them, and the fire was kept up till evening. This occurred on the 18th of June. On the morning of the 19th, the Arabs ventured to come out of the cavern. They came to hear the propositions of the Colonel. They were made to pass through the camp, where they could see the immense heaps prepared for their destruction, the lighted torches, &c. They returned to their caverns, there to perish with their wives, their children and their property. The conditions made by Col. Pelissier were so severe, that they could not listen to them. Then the fire commenced. It lasted the whole day from two o'clock and was continued throughout the night. The soldiers were kept to this detestible work by gangs, and it was, I assure you, a frightful duty for them amidst the heart-rending cries and sounds which arose from the interior. For a long time, the fire rose in a double column at the two entrances to the cavern, but on the 20th, there only remained a mass of half-burnt and smouldering charcoal, and all sounds from the interior had ceased.

It was decided that the cavern should be entered. A thousand persons were accumulated in this horrible dungeon, from which there was no issue. At the bottom dead bodies were found standing, the faces of the victims being pressed against the fissures of the rock, in the fruitless hope of getting a mouthful of air to breathe. About seventy persons, who were still living, expired as soon as they were brought into the open air. Others died from being crushed by pieces of rock, which were detached by the heat. A great number were found stabs of yathgans upon their bodies. Some had a great number of wounds, and it was evident that in the course of that dreadful night, and in the midst of the horrible darkness, a terrible struggle had occurred, of which these were the marks. Already nearly six hundred bodies have been taken out of the cavern, and there are many more yet in it, which we have been unable to reach. Eight hundred men, woman, and children have perished. The whole of the Riahs is exterminated."

In the Chamber of Peers, on the 11th instant, the Prince of Moskawa referred to this dreadful event, which, he said, was happily without example in the military history of the kingdom, being a premeditated murder of conquered and defenceless prisoners, and called upon the Minister of War to say what the Government would do if the statement were true, or to deny it if false. Marshall Soult did not deny the truth of the published accounts, but said that those he had received were so contradictory, that he had thought it his duty to demand further information on the subject. He added that the government highly disapproved of what had been done, and that he had written to that effect to Marshall Bugeaud. The Count de Montalembert thought the word "disapproved" a very weak expression in the circumstances. He would rather say with "horror." Marshall Soult then added, that if the expression was not sufficiently strong, he had no hesitation in adding that he deplored the event. The conversation then dropped, but the impression made upon the Chamber was a very painful one.

EXPERIMENTS WITH THE GREAT BRITAIN.—This leviathan monster of the deep was placed for a few trifling repairs in one of the dry docks connected with our harbor, on the 5th inst.; as there was but a slight spring tide on that day, a very short draught of water was necessary to get her in with safety; but after every effort by trimming coals, cables; anchors, &c., it was found that she was drawing at 7 o'clock on the morning of the day alluded to 14 feet 8 inches aft, and 12 feet 6 inches forward. Captain Hoskins on seeing this gave directions to draw a bolt out of the bow, and allow the first compartment to fill with water. This brought the vessel in a short time to fourteen feet aft, and thirteen feet 1 inch forward, the position required, and satisfactorily demonstrated the utility and efficiency of the water tight bulk-heads. No water made its way to the adjoining compartments, although 50 tons at least entered the bow of the vessel.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Most distressing accounts have been received from this colony during the past week. The whole of the Northeastern province beyond Colesberg is in arms. The missionary station of Philippolis has been abandoned. From the 6th to the 16th of April there was continuous fighting between the Griquas, or bastard natives, and the immigrant boers.

No quarter was given on either side; prisoners taken were instantly knocked on the head; the troops and artillery were hurrying from all quarters to the North Eastern frontiers, and from Cape Town Sir Peregrine Maitland was hastening to this awful scene. On the whole, the Griquas appear to have maintained their ground, but the boers had despatched messengers to Natal for reinforcements, which there was little doubt would be readily furnished to them, and a collision between her Majesty's forces and her Majesty's subjects was, at the latest date, the most probable of impending contingencies.

These events had, too, unsettled the Caffres, and from the frontier post on Caffreland, Post Victoria, the military authorities had forwarded despatches to Graham's Town for assistance.—The boers have attempted to carry Philippolis, filled with women and children, by storm; and though repulsed they carried off 800 head of cattle, and in their retreat "deliberately shot two Bushmen children who were herding a small flock."

Eleven hundred strong and well armed boers have cut off all the communication between the Griquas, at Philippolis, and the neighboring tribes, and are endeavoring to plant a strong force between Philippolis and the Northeastern part of the colony, which is in the possession of and under British dominion.

Whether the 91st regiment, supported by the 7th Dragoons, will arrive in time to save Philippolis, remains to be seen. "The whole country," says the Graham's Town Journal of the 24th of April, "is in arms; the farmers declaring they will follow the soldiers over, the moment they cross the Osage river; and there is not the least doubt that 2000 boers are ready to go over."

The annals of navigation hardly present a more distressing case of shipwreck—one marked with so much hopelessness, and suffering from the commencement, as that related in the annexed extract from the London Morning Post of the 18th ult. We are unwilling to believe, nay must refuse to believe, that the ship described as American, which turned away from the sufferers, could have seen their signals, or been aware of their condition; for of all men who navigate the seas they seem to have, and ought to have, a quick eye and hand to the relief of brothers in distress; and American sailors certainly have proved, oft and again, at great personal hazard and sacrifices, their readiness to succor the unfortunate.

Dreadful shipwreck of a Dutch Indiaman.—A shipwreck, with more heart-rending circumstances than has happened for some time, was on Thursday made known at Lloyd's, by the arrival of the ship Chance, Captain Roxby, from Sydney, in the London docks, having on board a portion of the crew of a Dutch Indiaman, named John Henrick, H. W. Edkelculburly, master, which was totally lost, together with twenty-three lives, on the rocks forming St. Paul's island, on the morning of the 29th of last May, whilst proceeding from Amsterdam to Batavia.

It appears that on the night of the 2d June, the crew of the Chance were anxious to ascertain whether such rocks as are laid down in the chart as forming St Paul's Island, 45 miles north of the equator, and 29 degrees West, are really to be seen, as many doubts prevail as to their existence. At 8 o'clock, they discerned them, and the Capt. was much suprised by observing through a glass, a Dutch ensign flying from a spar on the island. The Captain immediately ordered the pinnace to proceed to their assistance, which, on reaching the shore, found twenty poor creatures lying about, exhausted, and apparently dying. The boat not being able to take them all off, the Captain, chief officers, steward carpenter, two seamen and three apprentice boys, were first rescued, and the remainder being assured by the boat's party that they would return as quick as possible, and preserve them also. Every expedition was used, but in the mean while, a sharp breeze had sprung up, setting in a tremendous swell to the westward. The pinnace and the long boat, which had also been sent, kept beating about for full five hours, to regain it, and it appearing evident that if they kept out much later, they would be swept away by the strong tide, they returned to the ship, having been unable to render the slightest assistance to those unhappy fellows left on the desolate spot.—It being probable that the gale might in some measure abate, he kept beating about for the island, as it was impossible to anchor, there being no soundings, for ten entire days, having seen nothing of the poor creatures, who by that time must have perished from the intense heat, and the want of water and food, he sailed for England his own provisions by that time becoming also very short.

On questioning those whom he had saved, he learned that they belonged to the Indiaman in question; that on the morning of the 29th of May, she was running under a press of sail, when, at three o'clock, the watch on the deck descried the rocks ahead, so close as to make it impossible to clear them. The helm was instantly put down, but almost at the same moment the ship struck, and the succeeding wave pitched her on her beam ends. Every endeavor was instantly made to get her off; all her rigging and masts were cut away in order to lighten her, but to no avail, as the sea kept dashing her against the rocks with terrific force, her timbers gradually parting. The loss of the ship being then inevitable, the captain succeded in reaching the rocks with a line, and secured it round one of the loftiest cliffs, in effecting which he was no less than seven times swept down the rocks, frightfully lacerating his body. The line also being made fast to the wreck, the greater part of the crew contrived to haul themselves on to the island by it. Four brave fellows attempted to land in a boat with the ship's papers and some provisons, but on nearing the breakers a tremendous sea capsized the boat, and they all perished.

On assembling on the frightful spot on which they had been cast, and which presented not the remotest chance of escape, certain starvation stared them in the face. Of wearing apparel they had saved none, save the few drenched tattered rags that covered them; and of food, all they could rescue from the wreck was a cask of butter, a cask of flour, a small biscuit, and a small keg of gin. Immediately under the Line, exposed to a burning tropical sun, and not having a particle of water to quench their thirst, their acute sufferings under such circumstances can be well conceived.

The heat was scorching, and they could only allay it by wading into the sea up to the chin, and thus remaining the whole day. At night the spirit was distributed amongst them, the single biscuit was broken up and divided equally, and then they commenced scouring the rocks, in the hope of finding further food. They succeeded in gaining a few wild fowl and eggs, with the latter of which they managed to appease their hunger, but for want of water they were almost driven to madness. On the third day, to their great joy, a vessel bearing American colors, hove in sight in the offing. They hoisted the signal of distress on the spar; and in order to make doubly sure, the mate and seven seamen, and a passenger, put off in the only boat they had been enabled to save, with a small piece of wood to paddle along, the the oars being lost, to the approaching ship. Perhaps, however, it could be scarcely credited, that although the American must have seen them, she passed, quite unheeding their awful condition, and was not seen afterwards. The poor creatures in the boat then strove their utmost to regain the island: the current was too strong for them, and they were speedily out of sight. That they have perished long ere this there can be no doubt.—They had not the slightest provision with them: no compass and no oars; the nearest place being Cape Rogue—more than 600 miles distant.—The sufferings of those left on the rocks, on perceiving the fate of those in the boat, were tenfold, and on the fourth day they gave themselves up to death. They were rapidly sinking from the effects of the heat. On the morning of the fifth day the Chance hove in sight, and, as before noticed, saved seven. The ill-fated Indiaman belonged to Rotterdam, and was of 800 tons burden. She was quite a new ship, and had only been built about two months previous to her loss.

FRANCE.

The great topic of general interest during the last fortnight, has been the question relative to the Jesuits. After the famous appeal of Thiers to the Government to put the laws in force against the followers of Loyola, M. Rossi was sent to Rome with the mission of persuading the Pope to recal the Jesuits from France, and thereby save the Government the pain and scandal of being compelled to expel them by the strong hand. In this mission M. Rossi has completely succeeded—the religious communities of the Jesuits being ordered to be broken up, the greater part of their body to quit the kingdom, their noviciates to be sold, and their houses and property (they are very rich) to be disposed of. This is considered a great triumph over the religious party; and so undoubtedly it is, for say what people will, the Jesuits are the ablest champions of the Romish Church. The religious newspapers console themselves by asserting that it was not the Pope who consented that the Jesuits should be sent out of France, but the General of the Jesuits himself. For my part I cannot see that it makes much difference which it was; but certainly it is not very likely the General would have consented to so very important a measure, contrary as it is to the conduct of his Order, (witness the late events in Switzerland, for example,) unless he had been assured that it was agreeable to the Holy Father.

THE GREAT BRITAIN.—Letters received by the Cambria, say that a number of passenger and considerable freight for the Great Britain were engaged previous to the sailing of that steamer. She was to leave Liverpool positively on the 20th of July, and Capt. Hoskin expected to reach this port by Thursday and Friday next. Nearly 33,000 visitors were admitted on board of her during nine days, while lying in Cobourg dock.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Gazette & Advertiser Office, Tuesday morning, August 5.

Cotton—Sale of 10 bales good Tennessee at 6c, and 10 bales Mississippi at 6¼c, short time.

Tobacco—Sale of 10 kegs 6 twist Ky. at 4¼c.

We observe a letter in the Cincinnati Chronicle of exactly the same purport as our remarks yesterday relative to the drought on the Western Reserve.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

We make another extract from the Commercial Intelligence received by the CAMBRIA. In the present position of our Grain Markets, the state of the foreign crops is calculated to have a very sensible effect on them. As we have seen, Flour has already touched so low at two points on the Ohio as $2,87½ ℔ bbl, and Wheat which is allowed to be prime 50c ℔ bu, and there is no present prospect of a permanent improvement. The harvest is housed in the best of order, and has proved above an average. To an export demand, therefore, we must look to get rid of the surplus.

This week, the weather has become more settled and fine, and as the accounts from the country generally agree in stating that the only injury yet done to the wheat plant has been done in keeping it back, and thus delaying the harvest till a later period of the season. The continuance of favorable weather would send back prices again nearly to their former level. The reports from Ireland are to the same effect, where it is generally expected that the harvest will be later, and therefore will render the result more than usually dependent upon the future state of the weather; by which, of course, the trade will be influenced, and the recently awakened confidence strengthened or repressed accordingly. The weather being exceedingly fine for the last three days, and having assumed a more settled aspect, our Market this morning was decidedly less buoyant generally; and upon a very limited demand, all descriptions of Wheat, both free and in bond, hardly sustained the advance stated, some holders in partial instances having accepted a slight abatement. Irish Flour, also, moved off less freely, but being still relatively cheaper than Wheat, prime marks fully realised the foregoing improvement; Canadian at the same time remaining in slow request on the terms of this day week. The other crops are unusually promising, which operates against any advance in Beans, Peas, Barley or Oats.—Liverpool, July 19.

The tables of Canal Commerce below give a clear and full view of the business of the Western Division of the Main Line for 1845, from the opening of Navigation to August 1st. We reserve for another article a comparison between the business of the year and previous years to the same date. The amount of Tonnage for July is 9,109,986 lbs and the total tonnage compared with last year shows a falling off, of 4,000,000 lbs!

Commerce of the Pennsylvania Canal,

Including the Imports and Exports for the Month of July, and the amount previously from the opening of Navigation, and also the totals, July included.

(Carefully prepared for the Gazette & Advertiser.)

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Month of July.	Prev. to July.	Total.
Agric. Products—			
Not specified....lbs	42 350	476,762	519,112
Rye.....bu	963	1,664	2,527
Barley.....bu	540	779	1,319
Hay.....tons	—	96¾	96¾
Hemp.....lbs	—	144,051	144,051
Oats.....bu	5,922	10,163	16,085
Furs, Leather—			
Hides, dry.....lbs	——	1,100	1,100
Leather.....	4,470	134,519	138,989
Lumber, Wood, &c.—			
Bark.....cords	98	373	471
Boards.....feet	66,900	266,877	333,777
Timber, cub. meas.	——	1,144	1,144
Posts.....No.	950	2,664	3,614
Staves.....	52,500	14,895	67,445
Wood.....cords	—	198	198
Mdse, Groceries, &c.—			
Alum.....lbs	491	16,043	16,537
Queensware.....	139,693	2,330,025	2,479,288
Coffee.....	258,413	3,445,294	3,703,707
Copperas.....	——	25,723	25,723
Drugs.....	26,106	564,328	590,434
Dry Goods.....	736,618	9,365,336	10,101,954
Glassware.....	6,167	27,874	34,041
Groceries.....	224,798	2,381,367	2,626,165
Hardware.....	519,170	4,971,871	5,491,041
White Lead.....	——	6,168	6,168
Cordage.....	2,104	11,734	13,838
Paints.....	28,269	199,179	227,448
Brown Muslin.....	392,700	3,226,634	3,619,043
Pot & Pirl Ashes.....	8,479	73,818	82,297
Sundries.....	34,169	384,346	418,764
Liquors, for.....galls	1,724	14,039	15,862
Salt.....bu	20,740	85,520	106,260
Tobacco, man.....	107,197	496,190	603,387
Metals, Minerals, &c.—			
Anvils.....lbs	23,692	156,912	179,604
Clay.....	172,625	316,301	500,926
Copper.....	3,950	107,656	111,606
Pig Metal.....	1,081,302	1,923,109	3,004,471
Blooms.....	1,190,005	8,333,573	9,523,078
Bar Iron.....	318,122	2,074,785	2,392,907
Nails.....	57,250	998,756	1,055,999
Steel.....	——	12,592	12,592
Tin.....	66,616	245,183	311,801
Span. Whiting.....	65,527	151,644	220,171
Cutlery.....	——	5,140	5,140
Coal.....tons	14	50	314
Provisions—			
Cheese.....lbs	482	5,776	6,158
Fish.....bls	1,654	8,103	9,757
Oysters.....lbs	2,264	30,914	33,178
Stone, Brick, &c.—			
Brick.....No.	347,500	231,600	479,100
Stone.....perches	172	462	634
Lime.....lbs	21,184	32,935	54,069
Marble.....	19,661	921,320	111,981
Slate.....	50,000	——	50,000
Miscellaneous—			
Furniture.....lbs	133,629	461,504	595,031
Oil.....galls	4,320	11,149	15,469
Paper.....lbs	41,961	71,526	113,523
Rags.....	300	5,567	5,867
Tar & Rosin.....	9,448	88,756	98,197
Sundries.....	——	20,352	20,352

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Month of July.	Prev. to July.	Total.
Agric. Products—			
Not specified.....	——	3,999	3,999
Cotton.....lbs	17,013	672,169	689,182
Hemp.....tons	86,837	512,953	599,790
Oil Cake.....	——	46,630	46,630
Seeds.....	1,012	772	1,784
Tobacco.....	3,382,233	9,527,110	12,909,363
Furs, Peltry, Hides—			
Deer & Buff.....lbs	149,541	347,353	506,897
Feathers.....	82,843	241,931	324,779
Furs.....	10,441	49,096	59,537
Hides.....	8,467	53,877	62,344
Leather.....	4,852	51,664	56,496
Wool.....	1,002,891	634,685	1,637,576
Mdse, Groceries—			
Coffee.....lbs	1,113	23,291	24,404
Drugs.....	1,100	5,291	6,391
Dry Goods.....	20,405	112,798	133,203
Glassware.....	2,405	61,246	63,651
Groceries.....	87,858	658,008	745,866
Hardware.....	10,993	55,938	66,931
White Lead.....	8,957	43,287	52,244
Ropes.....	6,900	42,496	49,396
Bones, Hoofs, &c..	37,080	57,483	94,563
Pot & P'rl Ashes....	34,712	512,851	547,563
Kelp.....	17,349	27,422	44,771
Not specified.....	65,367	480,809	546,176
Whiskey.....galls	8,402	39,754	48,156
Glass, W.....bxs	850	1,483	2,333
Metals, Minerals, &c.—			
Coal.....tons	323	4031	7201
Pig Metal.....lbs	113,400	1,748,956	1,862,056
Blooms.....	——	115,832	115,832
Nails.....	8,363	31,178	39,541
Bar Iron.....	38,908	162,142	200,150
Tin.....	——	1,092	1,092
Provisions, &c—			
Bacon.....lbs	1,087,278	12,632,350	13,719,628
Butter & Cheese..	107,783	174,988	282,721
Lard.....	12,875	1,849,937	1,862,812
Tallow.....	3,531	3,221	6,752
Flour.....bbls	1,019	38,580	39,599
Fish.....	4	26	30
Pork & Beef.....	35	2,621	2,656
Miscellaneous—			
Furniture.....lbs	24,276	139,800	164,076
Lard Oil.....galls	2,161	23,565	25,726
Paper.....lbs	4,998	5,775	10,773
Rags.....	9,358	162,596	171,954
Tar & Rosin.....	——	3,929	3,929
Sundries.....	44,574	258,678	303,252
No. Boats cleared..	318	1,451	1,769
Pass. miles traveled	134,544	521,806	656,350
Toll received.....	$8 706,13	$51,199,52	$60,905,65

CINCINNATI—August 1.

Sales of Potash at 5½c. Beans $3 to 5.00 per bbl.—Butter 8@9c. Good W R. cheese 5c—stock moderate. Beef cattle $2 75@4 00 per 100 lbs. Prime size Geese Feathers command 25c. Wheat 60c. Corn from store 35@36c. Oats from store 25c. Barley command 50c—Retail sales of Pig Metal at $30@31 per ton. Sales of Molasses at 32@33c. Linseed Oil 74@75c. A steady demand for Bacon—sales for the week 300,000 lbs. at the following rates:—Bacon hog rind 6@6½c per lb; Hams 6½@7c per lb; Canvassed 7¼@c per lb. Sugar cured 8@9c per lb; Extra 9c per lb; Sides 5½@6½c per lb; Shoulders 5@5½c per lb. Lard. No 1 7@7½c per lb; No 2 5½@6½c per lb. Rice by tre 4½c Flaxseed 80c. Kenhawa salt at the river 23c. Sugar advanced ½c on middling grades, and sales at 5½@6½c in hhds. Receipts of wool moderate and prices the same. Whiskey 17½@17½c. Flour—quite a movement in this article has taken place within a couple of days past, in this city and neighboring river towns. A sale yesterday of 1,000 brls City Mills, at $4,63 delivered, and 75 at 3,00 in mill. At Canal, 100 brls choice brand sold at 3,06 clear, 113 at 3,00 clear, and 147 @ 3,00, about one-third of it inspected. Out of store 24 bbls favorite at 2,09 clear. Yesterday a dealer here purchased 500 bbls Maysville Flour, and 800 Aberdeen brand, at $2,87½ delivered in boat. The day before another dealer purchased 500 bbls Lawrenceburgh brand at 2,87 delivered in boat—Gazette.

BALTIMORE—August 2.

Demand for Beef cattle less and prices a shade lower—sales at $3@4¼ per 100 lbs net. Coffee—Market pretty brisk and sales both to the trade and on speculation—4000 bags taken at 6¼@7¼c, principally 6¾@7¼ for fair to good lots. Feathers 28@29c and but little doing. Demand for Mackeral limited—New No 2 $7@7¼. Moderate sales of Herring at $3,50. Wheat 75@84c. N. O. Molasses 33c in bbls. Sales N. O. Sugar at 7@7¼c—stock of sugars light. Whiskey in bbls 24c—[American.

LOUISVILLE, August 1.

Bacon—We quote Sides at 5½c; Hams 6½c, and Shoulders 5c from wagons for choice lots. From stores ¼c ℔ lb advance on these rates is asked. Stock fair and receipts considerable. Beeswax 25c. Cotton—We have heard of sales of some 200 bales Tenn. and Ala. at 4¼@5c, cash which may be considered as the rates of the market. Miss and La. we quote at 6@7c. Flaxseed 95@81. Flour—Prices have been gradually declining through the week, and we now quote it at $3 by the quantity, $3,10@3,15 by the dray load, and $3 25@4,50 at retail. Quality superior and stock large. Feathers quick at 25c. Ginseng in demand at 26c. Hemp—Loose quick at $55@60 ℔ ton. Receipts large, and the expense of baling is about $5 ℔ ton. Iron and Nails without change. Molasses advanced a fraction—now held at 33@34c; stock light for the season. Fair to Prime Sugar 6¼@7¼. Sales several hundred hhds, but very little to go out of the market. Rice dull, and held at 5c. More buyers for Tobacco—Firsts $3,25@4,75; Seconds $1,75@3; Thirds $1,25@1 50. Wheat 50c, and said to be generally finer, heavier and better than any ever before raised in Ky. Wool brings 14@15c for unwashed, and 24@26c for washed. Whiskey 19½c.—[Courier.

PITTSBURGH, AUGUST 6, 1845.

OUR FORCE IN THE GULF OF MEXICO.—The National Intelligencer recently, when noticing some compliments to Great Britain in Mr. RUSH's book, very well observed that it was one of the happy privileges of a Locofoco that he could do these things without being proclaimed a traitor to his own country. We were forcibly reminded of this by reading the Post's article of yesterday, on a previous one of ours, relative to our naval force in the Gulf of Mexico. The Post represents us as speaking sneeringly of our naval power—as parading the British force before the American public—as of holding, *in terrorem*, the force of Great Britain over "our heads"—as intimating that we should *compromise* or *yield* that to which we believe our right clear and unquestionable—as intimating that our *safety* depends upon a surrender of that which we believe belongs to the United States.

Now all this, in its spirit, scope and imputation, is as false, as in its design it is base and contemptible. There was nothing in our article from which such conclusions could be drawn. We claim to be as good patriots as the Post people.—Our Country is as dear to us as it can be to them. In its honor, reputation, prosperity, and true-glory we take as lively an interest as the Post editor can or does. It is one of the sins of Locofocoism, and, in our eyes not the least of them, that it is constantly upbraiding the Whigs with foreign leanings. The patriotism which, on such a subject, would exhibit us as a divided people is of a very degenerate kind—it is, in truth, demagogueism—demagogueism of the very worst sort—an endeavor, on the part of those who resort to it, to represent themselves as the only true patriots, and those who differ from them as "moral" if not actual "traitors" to their country. We repel the foul calumny with scorn. Those who propagate it, and the like of them, have been the vermin of republics from the beginning of time, and if ours is preserved from their envenomed fangs, it will be because—as we trust is the case—we are, as a people, more enlightened than any that have gone before us.

But what was the counsel and statement which has called forth these outrageous and shameful imputations of the Post! We are willing that our patriotism should be judged of by the comparative wisdom of our course with that of that paper.

We *stated* that Great Britain had a squadron at Spithead ready for sea, of 826 guns, and that if the administration meant to go to war with that power, our force of 200 guns was insufficient to meet such a force in the Gulf; and we *counselled* that if war was *meant* we ought to begin to build ships. Will any sane man, other than a mere brawling and selfish demagogue—say that this was bad advice, improvident, or the suggestion of an enemy? Certainly not.

A mere braggart, intent upon nothing but making a very safe display of bravery and patriotism, might, indeed, scout at all prudent or precautionary measures—bid Great Britain come on—avow that we have encountered her before, and more than held our own with as great and fearful odds against us. And this the Post precisely does.—But we hold that however great our successes in the last war—and they were both great and glorious—it is no part either of wisdom or patriotism, to expose 200 guns to a collision with 800. We have every confidence that our seamen could, as they have done, successfully encounter any reasonable odds; and that, in any event, they would maintain the honor and high reputation of our flag, but four to one is more than any reasonable man would wish to see our gallant seamen exposed to. They might cover themselves with "glory and lasting fame," and go to the bottom. But what does a small beer-hero care about reason?

The Post, at the conclusion of its article, has one remarkable paragraph which we must not fail to put on record. It is as follows:

"Let Great Britain do as she may, the American Government will retain Texas and Oregon. Conscious of a just claim—satisfied that Great Britain is without a shadow of a right, the position taken by the President will be adhered to with unshaken firmness, even though Victoria herself, with our neighbor as rear admiral, should take command of the Spithead squadron."

If what the Post says be *true*, it is high time that we should begin to build ships of the line.—The Post's opinion that England *dare not* go to war, is sheer fatuity, and if held and acted upon, by the administration it supports, *and whose views it may be supposed to know*, will lead to disasters which no amount of mere glory will compensate for. But perhaps this, like the rest, is mere braggadocio-talk for Buncombe, which, if it serves to make people believe the Post man is a very resolute fellow, and a better patriot than his neighbors, will have answered its purpose.

☞An ill-natured writer, in the Chronicle, objects to our notice of the course taken by the Locofocos of Washington county, in reference to the Baltimore Railroad, as shadowed forth by the Examiner. Our notice was merely in self-defence. While it is argued in this county, that the Whigs should sacrifice their nominations, and elect Locofocos to aid the road; in Washington county we find the Locofocos opposing this very project, while the Whigs show it friendship. We never claimed the project as a Whig measure. We have over and over again objected to its being considered in a political aspect at all, and only on Friday last, stated that it was not so viewed at Harrisburgh last winter. It is some of the Locofocos of this county who wish to make it a political matter, not we. We are willing to let political matters take their course, let each party nominate men who are favorable to the road, and then it will not make much difference to that interest, which party succeeds. We are fully satisfied, that if the Whigs were to sacrifice their ticket for the sake of the Railroad, they would do far more to prevent the object desired, than to benefit it.

Friends of the Tariff—be Warned.

The Union of Thursday night has this paragraph:

"The National Intelligencer seems at a sore loss to know whether 'it will be in the power of the Executive to command' (that is the courteous phrase the National Intelligencer uses) 'majorities to enable it to break up the protective system.'—Of course it is impossible for any one to know

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH—AUGUST 7, 1845.

Democratic Antimasonic and Whig Ticket

For Assembly,
T. J. BIGHAM, of Pittsburgh.
DANIEL McCURDY, of Elizabeth.
ALEXANDER HILANDS, of Ross.
H. M. BRACKENRIDGE, of East Deer.

Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions.
JOHN YOUNG, of Robinson.

Commissioner.
JOHN McDOWELL, of Manchester.

Recorder.
SAMUEL ROSEBURGH, of Pittsburgh.

Auditor.
HUGH McCORMICK, of Moon.

Register.
P. A. MADEIRA of Pitt.

County Treasurer.
THOMAS McKEE, of Birmingham

THE BIRNEY PARTY.

A prominent member of the Liberty party called upon us a day or two ago, with a request to publish certain resolutions of the late Liberty convention in Cincinnati. We asked him to leave the paper for our consideration, and we would revolve the matter for decision. We have since read the resolutions carefully, and must say that we esteem the request a remarkably *modest* one, coming from such a quarter, and beg leave to decline acceding to it. The modesty of the demand is evident from the fact, that the organ of the Birneyites here, as well as the organs of the same party elsewhere, spend most of their time in misrepresenting and villifying the Whig party, and these very resolutions make assertions the truth of which we cannot admit.

They have also an organ here for the promulgation of their sentiments among those who want to read them, and the community knows where to find them, and we cannot see on what just ground they can claim the privilege of thrusting their peculiar political sentiments before readers who do not care to see them. If they had no organ of their own, the case might be different.

A part of the resolutions assert principles well enough in themselves, and with which we have no controversy. But what is the mere assertion of abstract principles to do with the *acts* of the Birneyites! It is with their *conduct* we have to do, and the effects of this, we contend, have been at war with the honied phrases of love of liberty everlastingly on their lips. Their party, in its formation and progress, has hitherto been attended with the most disastrous consequences to the cause of human freedom among the colored race. Their course, during the last election, has extended the area of slavery over a vast territory, larger than the French Empire, from which the curse of slavery had been purged by Mexico.—While declaiming against slavery and slaveholders, and "pro-slavery" parties, and expressing vast sympathy for the oppressed, they have shown themselves the best friends of the slave master and breeder, and have helped him to a Market for his human chattels. The Domestic slave-trade they have denounced with all the fervor of heated and furious zeal, and then coolly turned to the ballot-box, and the re paved a way by their votes from every slave state in the Union, for the poor oppressed, to the scorching and sickly cotton plains of Texas—a way now being watered by the tears, marked by the blood, and made vocal by the groans, of the victims of their thirst for political power, and their unreasonable hatred of the Whig party.

Is this severe! It is the truth as regards the consequences of their action at the late Presidential election. We do not suppose that some well-meaning men among them meant to produce such consequences, but these effects nevertheless *did flow* from their acts. They had the power to elect Mr. CLAY and thus prevent annexation, and we boldly affirm that they had sufficient evidence to believe that his election would have prevented this great wrong. Nay more, we do not believe that a single intelligent Birneyite can now conscientiously say, that he believes Texas would now be annexed had the Whig party succeeded.

But the leaders of that faction we believe fore saw the consequences of their conduct from the beginning; they desired it, and they labored for it, and thus have rendered themselves the scorn of all true friends of liberty. They *preferred* the success of Mr. POLK to that of Mr. CLAY—and they labored to secure the object of their desire. They thus become traitors to their own professions, and to their country. We know an attempt is made to deny this, but the very manner of doing it evinces that their own consciences give the lie to their assertions. We charge this home upon the Birneyites of this country, upon the Birneyites of this county, and upon Mr. BIRNEY himself. Let them take counsel of the feelings which they know actuated their own hearts, and deny it if they can. Their conduct and language, both before and after the election, were too evident to be misunderstood.

True, one of the resolutions we are asked to publish, attempts to deny this; but how does it do it! It says—"Resolved, that in the late "struggle for the Presidency, *we cannot perceive* that the Liberty party evinced any *preference* for the candidates of either of the other parties, both being slaveholders and partizans of "slavery."

If the members of the convention had read the letter of their chairman, Mr. BIRNEY, to the editor of the New York Tribune, before passing this resolution, they would have had their organs of perception somewhat sharpened. In this letter Mr. BIRNEY declared he had but *little fear of Annexation* should Mr. POLK be elected, but a *good deal* should Mr. CLAY be elected! He thus threw the whole weight of his influence in Mr. POLK's favor. One of the two would certainly be elected. The Annexation of Texas was deprecated as a great calamity by the enemies of slavery. Mr. BIRNEY, the head and chief of the Anti-slavery party tells his followers, that with one of these men, but little danger of the calamity existed, while with the other the danger was great.

Was a *preference* not thus expressed on the very subject of all others calculated to influence honest abolition votes? Must not the perceptions of the convention, which passed such a prevaricating resolution, have been remarkably blunted, —and did not Mr. BIRNEY, who put the vote, *know*, that in relation to himself, and to the leaders of the party generally, the sentiments were not true! Let them answer if they can.

Had these men acted impartially between the two parties, we might have pitied the fanaticism which would not interpose to prevent a great calamity, and one which they professed especially to esteem such, while we admired their honest firmness of purpose—but when we find them throwing (covertly and indireetly in some cases, and openly in others,) their influence in favor of Polk and Texas, in preference to the Whig candidate, we can but scorn and despise their conduct and the code of political morals which would lead to such practices.

LATE AND IMPORTANCE FROM BUENOS AYRES.

—The brig Henry, arrived at New York, brings advices from the River Platte to the 12th of June. She reports that the combined fleets of England, France and Brazil, were about to blockade Buenos Ayres. The English and French fleets amounted to 32 sail, and it was said that they had nearly 50,000 men on board. The matters in controversy between Brazil and Montevideo were in a fair train of settlement. The Montevideans who took refuge in Brazil has been conducted by an armed party into Rio Grande. An American vessel had been refused entrance into the port of Buenos Ayres, in consequence of her having first touched at Montevideo.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NATIONS.—Nearly one third of Pittsburgh was destroyed by fire last April, and now, only four months after, three fourths of the burnt district is covered with splendid new buildings. Three hundred buildings were burnt down in this city on the 19th of last month; and now, two weeks after, three thousand men are actively employed in clearing away the ruins, preparatory to rebuilding, and fifty or sixty contracts are already made for new stores. On the 28th of May and on 28th of June, one half of Quebec was destroyed by fire, and now, six weeks after, scarcely anything has been done to erect new buildings in the place of those burned.—*N. Y. Herald.*

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MORE NATIVE SPEECHES.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I was forcibly reminded of the truth of the declaration made by one of the great champions of Nativeism last evening that "all the Natives were not dead yet," and I am certain no one would for a moment doubt it, especially after witnessing the fire and fury evinced by the learned (!) exponants of Nativeism on the occasion referred to.

The first speaker, a young *Mr. Howard*, spent a great part of his time in warning the foreigners present from interfering in the slightest degree with their meetings, and he told them that if any foreigner *dared* to interrupt any of their American Republican meetings, no true hearted American would for a moment tolerate it-- in proof of which he pointed them to the blood and fire of Philadelphia---and then triumphantly demanded, "What, is an Irishman with the brogue still on his tongue, to dictate to a freeman, born on the soil?" Now the gentleman *may* have been honest and in earnest in his desire to preserve peace; but really to me it sounded much as if he had been studying the Oration of Mark Anthony over the dead body of Cæsar, where the Orator (in terms of more honeyed sweetness than those used by Mr. Howard,) said, Good friends, sweet friends, let me not stir you up to any sudden act of mutiny; thus giving a palpable form and coloring to their cloudy and floating thoughts, and intentionally raising a spirit which not even he could lay. I have one word of advice to tender this young politician, which is, that before uttering any, no matter however well-meant warning, to be careful that it is not calculated to stir the blood of both *foreigner* and *native*, and thus engender *unholy strife*, when it is his intention to pour oil upon the billows.

Mr. R. H. Forrester next took the stand, and commenced his speech by saying, that some low and insolent Irish Catholic had, on a former evening, propounded to him the question, whether he was not a foreigner---a Scotchman born. He would *now* answer that insolent catechist by saying, that he was a native, born on the soil of Old Pennsylvania, in the county of Allegheny. He admitted that we all sprang from foreigners, and that his parents came from the land of the thistle!!! As the orator does not *appear* to be ready in debate or quick at reply, I hope that whene'er a "low Irish Catholic" wishes again to ask a question, that he will put it in the papers---and thus give the gentleman a few days to think of it, as, in the above case I presume he had to examine some dusty documents before he could give the required information! Having thus settled this question satisfactorily, (I trust the querist was there.) the Pittsburgh Gazette and "An Observer" came in for a little share of the gentleman's abuse---*a la Barker*. The orator alleged that in that article he had been grossly misrepresented, and that this "anonymous scribbler" had *lied* in stating that he (Forrester) was opposed to the Tariff of '42.—Now if the gentleman, with all his shallowness of perception, had only read the article attentively he would not have been guilty of the blunder which he has committed. The language in that article was the express language of Mr. Forrester *himself*. He stated positively that the great Whig Tariff of '42 was for the benefit of the *rich Nabob*, the manufacturer---but that *he* advocated a Tariff for the working man, the native artizan, mechanic, &c. Will the gentleman deny this? I think not. Instead then of his Billingsgate, which he poured upon the Gazette and its anonymous correspondent, in relation to misrepresentation, it would have been more becoming in him to have quoted the language of the article in which he supposed the misrepresentation lay, and then if there were any, to have fastened it upon the writer. But we pass for a moment to the logic of Mr. R. H. Forrester. He took the ground that *all* foreigners were inimical to the spirit of our free institutions. For the proof of this, he stated that a Monsieur Genet having been sent as Minister to this country by the bloody revolutionists of France, had, in South Carolina dared the American Government; and from this garbled extract from history, this logician inferred that foreigners were opposed to our institutions. Now, admitting that this representative of the reign of Terror, *did* oppose the government, is it logical, nay is it *honest* to infer---arguing from this special case---that all who cannot claim our great and glorious country as the land of their birth, although that of their adoption, must necessarily be opposed to our free institutions!

The gentleman was equally unhappy in his reference to Grecian history, having given us an expression from Mr. MADISON, where that pure and incorruptible, patriot referred to certain foreign influence which he compared to the Thracian Horse. "You all know the allusion here," said he, "to the celebrated wooden horse of Greece; it was a wooden horse filled with combustible material." "No, No," said some one present, "filled with armed men." "No,—yes, filled with armed men—well as you all understand this, I need not *refer* to it"---and so finding that his audience was versed in this part ancient history, Mr. R. H Forrester forbore to ride the wooden horse.

But now for the great Whig party---what was said in relation to it?---why that the language, understand me, not the inference drawn from what it has said--but that the *language* of the Whig party is to the foreigners---"come, give us your hands, we entreat your votes; without you we cannot stand. Only vote for and with us, and we will oppose every safe-guard which can be thrown around the Naturalization Law. We will continue that law just as it is without modification or restriction." If the gentleman has the slightest sense of shame, how must his heart have tingled and his cheek been mantled, when he uttered such double distilled perfidy---*knowing as he does*, that the great Whig party are the avowed advocates of every restriction which will preserve the naturalization laws from corruption and fraud.

But did the orator end here? Oh no! He reserved his great *coup de mail* for his close, viz: that the Whig party, in this State at least, in order to conciliate the Catholics, had pledged themselves to a *Maynooth Bill*. This appeared a little stronger than some few Whigs present could bear, and "the proof, the proof" was reiterated around. The gentleman appeared shocked at the interruption---however, being pressed for "the proof," Mr. Joseph Barker's mode of reasoning presented itself—Because Messrs. Bigham and Hilands voted at the last session for a Bill, although it was introduced specially for the benefit of the Friends, these gentlemen divided with the Whig party, Gazette and "An Observer," the villification and abuse of the *distinguished* speaker. I would suggest to the gentleman whether in view of his great attachment to whiggery in days not long gone by---and his scarce one removal from "Foreignerism," whether it would not be more delicate for him to permit some other "Native" to stand forth as the head and front of this disaffected faction---or if he be so ambitious of leading---whether it would not be better to give more fact and less imagination---more reality and less fiction---more argument on principles and less misrepresentation. "AN OBSERVER."

From the N. Y. Mirror.

WILLIS'S LETTERS FROM LONDON.

No. 5.

American Ministers at the Court of London.—A formidable passage from an English newspaper.—Two Queens and their Royal husbands.—Leopold de Meyer, the pianist.—A new opera by Wallace.—Miss Kenney, &c. &c.

MY DEAR MORRIS:—It is more a matter of rejoicing to Americans abroad, than Congress supposes, when Foreign Ministers are the kind of men, in manners and mental culture, to do credit to the country. Mr. McLean's appointment as Minister to England, is a worthy succession to that of Mr. Everett—two more admirable representatives are little likely to appear at the English court for any nation. I was dining a day or two since with a former member of the Queen's cabinet; and, in the London papers of that morning, Mr. McLean's appointment had been announced. Our host spoke of Mr. McLean, and afterwards of Mr. Everett, with a whole-hearted tribute to their qualities as men and diplomatists that would have gratified the friends of either of those gentlemen not a little; and, indeed, wherever I go, Mr. Everett is lauded without measure.—He has been in London in a trying time for a representative. Our national credit—lumped without distinction of States in one sweeping dishonor—has been like a visible cloud about him wherever he has appeared, and he has been waited on, of course, by committees on questions he could not answer without pain and mortification; and, through all this, he has steadily risen in the respect of those around him, and now stands personally higher (so I was assured by one who spoke with authority,) than any diplomatic representative now at the English court. At another party, I heard a very fine description given of the effect of his singular eloquence upon one of these committees. They had felt, in delivering what they had to say, that they had placed him, as the respondent, in a position of overwhelming embarrassment. His reply was waited for with a sympathy for him as a man. From every one of these gentlemen, however, he "drew tears," (so the describer stated,) and they left his house enchanted with the man, if not more content with what he had to offer on the part of his country. Surely the difference between such a representative and others who are capable of being sent abroad, is worth the country's looking to and influencing.

The Morning Post of to day contains Longman's first advertisement of the English edition of my "Dashes at Life," and, in another column, is the following formidable passage, showing the humour in which any thing American is likely to be handled. (It occurs in a review of Mr. Rush's book on England.)

"There is so much in the American character to excite the contempt and disgust of all upright and honest men, that we can scarce be excused for letting slip an opportunity of abusing them; but Mr Rush so overwhelmed us with his courtesies, and so gratefully and handsomely acknowledges the splendid hospitalities with which he was received by the noble and wealthy "Britishers,' that we must *swelter under our venom till some more fitting occasion for venting it.*"

What with Lockhart and Foublanque for avowed adversaries, (of old) and the corps of critics whom Macready keeps for his uses, and who will now retaliate upon me, my having dissented from the homage paid in our country to this artificial actor, my Tales are "put," as Falstaff says of his soldiers, "where they will be well peppered!" May it make the m sell!

I found myself in a friend's box, the other night at Braham's little dressy theatre, directly opposite two Queens and their royal husbands (the Queen of England, and the Queen of Belgium) and so near from the narrowness of the house, that I could see their several Majesties as well as at a presentation. I felt quite authorized to level my glass at one, at least of the Royal dames, for a very beautiful country woman of my own being in our party, the King of the Belgians kept his glass very actively bent in *our* direction. His Majesty had the better view, but it was refreshing to see the ease and simplicity of the party we looked upon, and the complete absorption of Prince Albert and the English Queen, in the off-hand humor of the French play. No person in the audience, it seemed to me, laughed so heartily as the Prince, and with his gloveless hands over the edge of the box, and his unceremonious snatch up of the opera-glass in the Queen's lap, occasionally, he would not have been taken for a man who was caring to appear *elegant*, though he was appearing, to me, that which was much better—*natural*. The Royal consort's wide cheek bones are modified in the many drawings of him, which are published—probably with a desire to remove his very German look, the English physiognomy being certainly handsomer—but his features in other respects, are quite as regular as they are drawn, and he improves upon the picture of him as he smiles. There was one of the farces, by the way, which was "express desire," ordered, that is to say, by her Majesty, which was homely enough in its humor to have pleased a backwoodsman. It is called "Le Poltron," and in the first scene, where the French actor gave an account of his being kicked at the Opera, describing it with a particularity that would be wholly inadmissible in English, the Queen laughed most unboundedly.

The lovers of music are to have a luxurious gratification in New York. Leopold de Meyer goes out by the same packet which takes this letter to you. Wallace, (who is the best authority) told me yesterday that de Meyer was unquestionably the greatest pianist living. He is so considered in London now, where he has just concluded a course of concerts, and he certainly *looks* something extraordinary, for a face more full of the expression of genius, I have seldom seen. I have not yet heard him, his concerts having been given during my late illness, and I have only talked with him five minutes in the street—but I would warrant him great in anything he undertook, from the language in his very fine countenance only.

Wallace is writing an opera to be brought out at Drury Lane next season. He has had great success this year in London. I saw the other day a show-bill of some concerts given lately in Germany, by Wallace, and "Miss Edwarda de Bolivia," a young lady, who I understand, has formerly been one of the favorite public singers of the theatre at Naples, but who has, meantime been travelling in the United States, and passed last winter at the Astor House, under the name of Miss. Kenney. I understand she is a most effective singer, and I wonder that she so "hid her light under a bushel" in America. We discovered her beauty and her accomplishments as a linguist, and a conversationist, but Mr. Wallace alone had the secret of her being a theatrical star playing the incognita. Miss Edwarda de Bolivia is now in London, I understand, and I trust I shall have an opportunity of judging of her dramatic powers. By the way, you may remember Wallace's trip with this young lady to the West Indies, last winter, and the general supposition that they had gone thither to be married! It was a professional trip altogether, and they gave concerts in the Islands.—Wallace was a married man, and his wife is still living in Ireland. Your friend Phillips has returned, and is warmly welcomed by the lovers of English singing.

Yours faithfully,
N. P. WILLIS.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer of Monday.

An Alarming State of Things.

Considerable excitement prevailed in Southwark during Friday, the whole of Saturday and yesterday morning; owing to meetings and assemblages of firemen, whose companies had either been refused the usual appropriations of $300, or else had their grants reduced by the Board of Commissioners of that District. The commencement of what may be termed a movement of insubordination, was by ringing the bell of the Weccacoe Hose company during the whole of Friday. So unusual a circumstance naturally tended to excite a spirit of inquiry. Companies that had been long at feud became reconciled, and joined in a sort of "common cause" against the commissioners, visiting the houses of several members of the Board in large bodies during the evening, and expressing their turbulent feelings by groans and yells.

The Police were called out, and several presumed rioters were arrested—and among them a boy who had three loaded guns. In all, five persons were taken into custody; charged with using inflammatory language, or with conduct otherwise disorderly. Their names are Burns, Hampton, Chambers, Crooks, and Cooke. Burns was bound over by Alderman Donaldson in heavy bail. The rest were also held to bail in large sums—and the securities were obtained in all the cases except that of Crooks. The bail required varied from $1000 to $2000.

The state of affairs became so menacing, that the Sheriff was at length applied to, and the officer immediately responded to the call, and attended on the ground on Saturday, surrounded by a strong posse of police. By his direction, a man was taken into custody by Police Officer Scott, for threatning the Police—saying—"We'll bounce upon you." This threattener was committed by Alderman Hortz, in default of $2000 bail. On Saturday night, the Weccacoe Hose House was illuminated, and a large piece of muslin exhibited, with the words "THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS!" painted on it. Numbers of men and boys also got uped and paraded in the streets at different times, vociferating "Three Hundred Dollars, and Nothing Less!"

It affords us pleasure to record the promptness of Sheriff McMichael, the Alderman of Southwark, and the police, in suppressing turbulence wherever it appeared. Indeed the Policemen had, up to last night, been on duty for three days and two nights, and yet there was no flagging, no shrinking from their arduous labors. We sincerely trust that these scenes of tumult and alarm are now at an end, and that the supremacy of the laws will be maintained. Indeed so long as our chief legal officers, and the police in the neighborhood of the excitement perform their duty so nobly as within the last three days, it can scarcely be said that there is any danger of a serious breach of the peace.

A Destructive Fire.

Yesterday morning at about eight o'clock, the Hay Press of Mr. William F. Hughes, of the wharf at the foot of Christian street, was discovered to be on fire. One of the Southwark Fire Companies soon appeared on the ground, but did not continue long in service. About 9 o'clock the fire burst through the roof and raged with redoubled fury. Several of the companies from the upper districts then came to the scene of conflagration, and commenced playing on the fire, by which means the flames were prevented from spreading to the surrounding buildings. The Hay Press and its contents, (nearly one hundred tons of hay,) were totally consumed. This fire was undoubtedly the work of some miscreant incendiary.

It is with regret and pain that we record the refusal of several of the Southwark Companies to assist in extinguishing the fire—indeed, there were symptoms of a will manifested in some quarters to prevent others who were "prompt to the rescue"—from playing on the burning pile. We learn with pleasure that the following companies lent their assistance: The Hope Hose Company, the Southwark Hose, the Western Hose, the Vigilant Engine, and the Northern Liberty Engine.

Shortly after nine o'clock, some of the citizens fearing that the conflagration might spread to an extent that would endanger a large portion of the Disitict, applied at the Navy Yard for a quantity of hose which was immediatly handed to them by the officer on duty, who exhibited a praiseworthy desire to do all in his power under the circumstances.

The Mayor of the City was also applied to by the authorities of the District, and it was understood that a number of City Companies would hold themselves in readiness. We learn that Mr. W. F. Hughes was a member and a liberal contributor to one of the Companies that did *not* assist in saving his property!

INCENDIARISM.—Since writing the above, we have been informed that on Friday last, the extensive oilshed, a little above the Navy Yard, was set on fire. Fortunately, however, the combustible materials thrown in to ignite, burnt out, before any material portion of the building had kindled sufficiently for the flames to make any progress.—*Philadelphia Inquirer of Monday.*

From the Cincinnati Gazette of Monday.

Fire at Xenia—Supposed Murder.

XENIA, Sunday Morninv, August 3, 1845.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—A distressing fire took place here this morning. It was discovered at about 2 o'clock in the store of Messrs. Puterbaugh & Allison, whose entire stock and building are burnt. Goods insured $5,000, buildings $3,000, at Columbus. Two young men, Clerks, are both dead; one only was got out of the house, and the Doctor who examined him, has no doubt he was murdered. Their names are Wm. Steel and James Kenney.

Daniel D. Williamson, Grocer. house burnt goods mostly saved.

Crumbaugh, Hatter; house burnt, goods partly saved.

Beall, Saddler; house burnt, goods removed.

Store of D. Barr, Bookseller, injured, stock saved. Also Drug Store of Dr. Banks. Several families burnt out; furniture mostly removed.

6 o'clock—the fire is got under.

Respectfully yours, J. B. T.

REBUILT.

S. STONER respectfully informs his friends and customers that having rebuilt, he is again located in his old stand.

NO. 80 WOOD STREET,

where he will be happy to attend to all his old customers, as well as any new ones that may favor him with their patronage.

His present stock consists of

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BLUE BLACK, BLUE BROWN, & INVISIBLE GREEN CLOTHS.

Blue, Blk, Fancy, Barred and Striped Cassimeres,

BLUE, BLK. AND FANCY SATINETTS;

French & English Beaver, Custer and Ashfalton Cloths, Tweels, Beaver-teens,

And all the variety common to a fall and winter stock Also, Plain Black and Fancy Satin; figured silk Velvet; plain Bombazine and Valentia Vestings; Stocks; Bosom and Collars; Shirts; &c. &c. &c., which will be very much improved as soon as he returns from the East, with a well selected stock of the newest styles and patterns that the market can produce. aug7-dlw&wlt

SUNDRIES—30 doz superior Corn Brooms;
10 bbls Copperas;
20 do Scorchings;
25 bxs No 1 Soap;
2000 lbs W. R. Cheese;
Also Goslen and Sapsago Cheese; in store and for sale by [jy28] J D WILLIAMS.

SUGARS—5 hhds extra fair N. O. Sugar;
2 bxs double refined loaf do;
4 bbls crushed and pulverized do;
2 " small loaf do;
in store and for sale by [jy28] J D WILLIAMS.

BLACK ALPACCAS—W R MURPHY, N. E. corner of 4th and Market sts has just received a farther supply of Blue Black Plain and Figured Alpaccas, at low prices for the quality. aug7

PLAID ALPACCAS of rich bright colors, Just rec'd at the dry goods house of aug7 W R MURPHY.

DR. JOHN CALAHAN,
Of Herriottsville,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers that the death of his much lamented friend, Dr. ROBERT THOMPSON, will produce no change in his location.—Persons wishing professional advice are requested to call early in the morning, (if possible.) aug4-1tw*

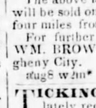
STRAY COW.

WAS taken up by the subscriber living in Jefferson township, Allegheny county, on the Brownsville road, on the 28th of June last, a light brindle cow, supposed to be 10 or 12 years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away. SAMUEL GLENN.
aug5-w3*

Administrators Notice.

ALL persons interested will please take notice that letters of administration have been granted unto the subscribers on the estate of Philip Brown, late of Franklin township, Allegheny county, deceased. Any persons having claims against said estate will present them properly attested for settlement, and any one knowing themselves indebted to said estate will call on the subscribers and pay off their respective accounts without delay.
DAVID DUFF,
JOHN SKILES,
aug8-w6t* in Franklin township.

A FARM FOR SALE.



CONSISTING of one hundred and sixty acres, in Buffalo township, Armstrong county, about 100 acres under improvement, with a good frame Dwelling House, and also a Log House, Barn, and other outbuildings, and also an elegant Coal Bank about one quarter of a mile from the house. There are several never-failing Springs.

The above farm is now occupied by the owner, and will be sold on accomodating conditions. It is situated four miles from Freeport.

For further particulars inquire at the Farm, or of WM. BROWN, Carpenter, near the Aqueduct, Allegheny City. MARY WINTERBURN.
aug8-w3m*

TICKINGS—A further supply from 12½ to 25 cents lately rec'd, to which the attention of buyers are invited, at the cash dry goods house of aug7 W R MURPHY.

SHEETINGS—Bleached and unbleached, from one to three yards wide, to be had at the dry goods house of [aug7] W R MURPHY.

THE ECONOMY OF HUMAN LIFE—translated from an Indian manuscript written by an ancient Brahmin, for sale by C H KAY.
aug7 No 76 Market st.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.

COMMITTEE FOR JULY, 1845.

J. CAROTHERS.....T. J. BIGHAM.....JOSHUA HANNA.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1845.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Ashes—₱ lb.
Pots.....3 @3½
Pearls.....4@4½
Scorchings.....@4
Saleratus.....4½@4¾

Ale—₱ bbl.
XX Ale..... —@—
Common..... —@—

Axles—₱ lb.
Axles.....8 @9

Beans—₱ bushel.
Common..... —@ 87
Small white.....1,00@1.25

Bristles—₱ lb
American.....33 @40

Batting—₱ lb.
Superior..... —@ 9
Common..... —@ 7

Buckets—machine—₱ dozen.
Large size.....2.12½@2.25
Small size..... —@—

Beeswax—₱ lb.
Yellow.....25 @27

Blooms—₱ ton.
Blooms.....60.00@70.00

Brooms—₱ dozen
Merchantable.....1.25@1.87½
Slaker.....2.00@2.25

Barks—₱ cord.
Chesnut Oak.....4.12½@4.25
Black Oak..... —@3.00
Hemlock.....2.50@3.00

Coal—₱ bushel.
At the river..... —@—
From wagon..... —@—

Cotton—₱ lb.
Tennessee & Alabama 4 @ 7½

Chocolate—₱ lb.
Number 1.....10 @11
Cocoa, prepared..... @22

Candles—₱ lb.
City dipped..... @ 8
Pittsburgh Star.....20 @—
Cincinnati do.....@21
Sperm, best brands — @33
Do inferior..... @30

Cotton Yarns—
Short reel—₱ lb.
No. 5 to 10@12..... @15
" 11 to 13..... 15½@16
" 14 ..... @17
Increasing ¼@1c. ₱ lb to No. 24.
Long reel—₱ dozen.
No. 500..... @ 7½
" 600..... @ 9½
" 700..... @ 5?
" 800. 900. 1000— 4½@5½
Coverlet Yarn, lb— @24
Carpet Chain..... @30
Cotton Twine..... @23
Candle Wick..... @15

Coffee—₱ lb.
Java, old white..... 11½@12
St. Domingo..... —@—
Laguayra..... —@—
Rio..... 7 @ 8¼
Havana..... @—

Copper—₱ lb.
Braziers'..... @30
Sheathing..... @30
Bolt..... @35
Old..... 16 @18

Cordage—By coil ₱ lb
Manilla..... @10
White Rope..... @10
Tarred..... @ 9
Pack'g yarn, fine..... @ 9
" " com'n..... @ 8
Hemp Bed Cords—₱ dozen.
Extra Long..... @2.50
Long..... @1.75
Common..... @1.25
Plough Lines..... @ 75

Castings, Foundry, ₱ lb., net.
Mill work and machinery generally made to order..... @3
Bevel'd gearage do..... @3½
Light machinery do..... @4
Heavy Rolling mill cast'gs do..... @2½
Cranks and gudgeons under 10 in..... @3
over 10 in..... @2
Grate Bars..... @2½
Hollow-ware assort'd— @3½
Sad Irons..... @5
Counter weights..... @5
Dog Irons..... @2½
Tailors and Hatters' Irons..... @6
(10 ₱ cent. off the following articles for cash.)
Wagon boxes..... @3
Dearborn—₱ set..... @5.0
Pen kettles doz.—2.50@3.00
Waffle Irons—10.00@12.00
Grates, 24 inch plain straight bar..... @ 2.25
24 in. low front— @ 2.25
(add or diminish 12½ cts. per inch for larger or smaller sizes.)

Domestics—₱ yard.
Brown Cottons—
37 Thistle, Nashua, Appleton, &c..... 7 @ 7½
3-8 Lonsdale Brunswick..... @ 8
Pittsburgh..... @ 7½
Light..... @ 6
4-4 Light..... 5½@ 6
Waltham fine..... @ 9
Bleached..... 8 @ 9
3-4 do Long cloths 7 @13
Tick ings—
33 Ravenscro..... @11
Rochester..... @14
4-4 West Branch 10½@12½
Somerset, &c..... 18 @19
Drills—
Town Boot, Suffolk 9 @ 9½
Bleached do..... 10½@11
Prints—
Com non..... 5½@ 9½
Good style Madder co ors..... 8 @14
Merrimack & Fall River Blue..... 10 @12

Drugs—By package.
Aloes..... 13 @17
Alum..... @ 3½
Ass afœtida..... 20 @23
Arrow Root..... 8 @10
Aquafortis..... 10 @11
Borax, refined..... 19 @25
Balsam. Peru.....2.00@2.25
Do Copavia..... 30 @37½
Bonesione..... 4 @ 5
Can phor, refined 55 @65
Cit. ride Lime, cask 8 @ 9
Cochineel..... 1.50@1.75
Cre m Tartar..... 19 @22
Copperas..... 1½@ 2½
Glue..... 12 @13
Gal's..... 20 @25
Gum Arabic..... 40 @50
" Copal..... 38 @50
" Tragacinth..... 31 @37½
" Shellac..... 15 @18
" Mastic..... 1.20@1.25
Ipe cac..... 87 @1.00
Jal ap, powdered..... 80 @ 8
Lead, white dry..... 5½@ 6½
Litharge..... @—
Liquorice Root..... 7 @ 8
Liquorice Ball..... 19 @20
Lac Dye..... 25 @28
Magnesia, Carb..... 31 @35
Manna, Flake..... 37 @62
Madder, Umbro..... 19 @22
Madder, Common..... 15 @18
Myrrh, Turkey..... 20 @30
Oil, Vitriol..... 4½@ 5
" Castor..... 88@1.00
" Cassia..... 6.00@6.50
" Cloves..... 2.50@3.00
" Lemon..... 2.12½@2.25
" Peppermint..... 3.00@3.50
Opium, Turkey.....5.00@6.00
Quinine..... 2.90@3.25
Rhubarb, root..... 68 @75
Sal Ammoni..... 20 @25
Sal Soda..... 4½@ 5
Senna..... 25 @30
Tartaric Acid..... 50 @52
Vitriol, Blue..... 10 @11

Dye Wood—₱ lb
Camwood..... 5½@ 7
Fustic..... 2½@ 3
Logwood, chipped 2½@ 3

Elliptic Springs—lb.
Polished..... 11 @12

Feathers—₱ lb.
Geese..... 23 @27
Ostrich..... 23 @27

Fruit—
Almonds, shell'd..... @25
Soft..... @18
Hard..... @10
Currants, Zante..... @12½
Filberts..... 8 @ 9
Figs, Turkey..... @ 5
Malaga..... @12
Raisins, Muscat..... @ —
Bunch..... @2.87
Bloom..... @—
Cranberries, bush none
Lemons Sicily, bx none
Oranges do..... —none
Peaches, dry, bu.. 2.00@2.25
Apples dry..... 1.00@1.12½
Apples green, bbl 1.50@2.00

Fire Brick—₱ M.
Fire brick..... @15.00

Freights—₱ 100 lbs.
Eastern.
Philadelphia & Baltimore, via Canal.
Flour, ₱ bbl..... @75
Pork, Bacon, Tobacco, Lard, Cotton, Butter, Lea'r, Tallow, &c..... @62
Feathers..... 87@90
Fur & Peltries..... @
Wool..... @55
Rags..... @—
Ashes..... @45
Oil of all kinds..... @55
Northern.
To Detroit, heavy — @—
To Cleveland, " — @—
Western.
via the River.
To Cincinnati — @—
Louisville — @—
St. Louis — @—

Flour—₱ bbl.
Extra brands— @ 5.62½
Superfine..... 331@4.50
Scratched..... @—
Fine..... @3.00
Rye Flour..... @ —
" hf. bbls @ —
Buckwheat..... @
" hf. bls @

Feed—₱ bushel.
Bran..... 10@12½
Shorts..... @—

Fish—₱ bbl.
Mackerel, No 1 —@13.50
No 1 hf-bbls— @ —
No 2..... @11.00
No 2 hf-bbls— @ —
No 3..... 8.50@ 9.00
No 1 kitts..... @—
Herring, No. 1.. 4.75 @5.00
No 2..... @—
Salmon, No. 1.. @17.00
No 2..... @—
Shad..... 8.50 @8.75
Cod, ₱ lb..... @ 3½

Glass—
Black Bottles.
Quart, ₱ gross..... @9.00
Pint, do..... @7.00
Madeira wine, 5 & 6 gallon..... @9.00
Claret, ₱ gross..... @9.00
Window Glass—₱ box—
City brands.
8x10..... 2.50@2.75
10x12..... 3.50@4.75
12x18..... 8.50@9.00
Patent do., 10x14 to 16x24..... 12.00@15.00
Country brands.
8x10..... 1.75@2.00
10x12..... 2.25@2.75

Gunpowder—₱ keg.
FFFG..... 5.50@6.00
Eagle, 6½ lbs..... @4.00
Do, dozen 1 lb canisters..... @7.00
FFFG do..... @7.00
Eagle do in papers @6.00
Rock powder..... 3.50@4.00

Grain—₱ bushel.
Wheat..... 70 @72
Rye..... @75
Oats..... 25@28
Corn..... @ 31
Barley..... @ —
Beans..... @—

Glue—₱ lb.
Patsh, common..... @12½

Ginseng—₱ lb.
Ginseng..... 25@ 32

Hay—₱ ton of 2000 lbs.
Timothy..... 12.50@14.00
Clover..... @—
Straw, 100 lalls. — @—

Hides—₱ lb.
Missouri..... 9@10½
Spanish..... 14 @16
Do salted..... @—
Do kips ₱ skin— 4.00@4.62
Green..... @ 4

Hemp—₱ lb.
Missouri & Ky..... @ 4
Manilla..... @ —

Hops—₱ lb.
First sort..... @—

Indigo—by package.
Bengal, lb..... 1.50@1.75
Spanish..... 1.10@1.25
Manilla..... 95@1.00

Lead—₱ lb.
Missouri Pig..... @4
Bar..... @4½
Common sizes Pipe— 6 @6½
Sheet..... @6

Leather—₱ lb.
Sole Baltimore..... 15 @20
New York..... 15@17½
Damaged..... 13 @15
Slaughter..... 18 @20
Skirting..... 21 @23
Harness, black — 19 @21
Bridles, black, per doz. sides..... 30.00@36.00
Russet do..... 30.00@42.00
Upper, finish'd 23.00@28.00
Kips finished..... 24.00@30.00
Calf skin do..... 33.00@36.00
Lace Leather..... 18.00@—
N. England Seating.
No 1 ₱ dozen..... 45.00@—
2 do..... 35.00@—
3 do..... 25.00@—
Sheep skins..... 2½@3

Lumber—From pile ₱ 1000 feet.
Pine, clear, inch— @20.00
Common, " — @16.00
Clear, 1½ " — @30.00
Com'n 1½ " — @—
Clear, 2 " — @16.00
Com'n 2 " — @—
Flooring clear 1 inch do— @ —
Com'n common — @18.00
Oak do do— @—
Pine Shingles ₱ 100..... 2.00@ 2.50
Laths, sawed, 100 — @2.00

Malcable Iron—₱ lb.
Malcable Iron..... @15

Molasses—₱ gallon.
Sugarhouse N. O. — @ —
" N Orleans 40 @41
New Orleans..... 34 @35
Country..... @—

Naval Stores—
Rosin, ₱ bbl..... 2.50@2.75
Pitch..... @3.50
T

PITTSBURGH, AUGUST 4, 1845.

Mr. Polk and the Tariff.

That the Locofocos of Pennsylvania have been most grossly deceived and humbugged, the well-meaning part of them, by Mr. POLK's letter to KANE, by the misrepresentations of the press, by such letters as Mr. McCANDLESS' to Clarion, and by speakers on the stump, we have never for one moment doubted. Sooner or later this will be rendered demonstratively evident—then let those who have been guilty of the deception, answer to their cheated friends, as best they may.

We are not certain that Mr. POLK and his Southern allies, and the Northern dough-faced Democrats, will be able to destroy the Tariff, but the most strenuous efforts will be made for that purpose. Evidences of this are accumulating daily. Among them we may notice the resolution quoted below, which was published in the Union, Mr. POLK's official organ, a few days ago. It was contained in the proceedings of a "Democratic" District Convention, held in Alabama, whose leading resolution, the basis of all the rest, was the following:

"*Resolved*, That *we look upon the Tariff issue as the main and all-important question of all of our domestic policy* now pending before the people: That we look to the 29th Congress (the first that will assemble under the new administration) for an early adjustment of this much vexed question, upon fair revenue principles: That the resolutions of the Baltimore Convention of 1840 and 1844, and the message and speeches of our Chief Magistrate, James K. Polk, while Governor and a candidate for Governor in Tennessee, contain clear and unequivocal revenue standards, by which that adjustment can be effected: That *the Tariff issue was made prominent in the last Presidential canvass*; and that, whatever may be the peculiar views of a small section of the Democracy of the Union, *we are pledged, as a party, to principles which are at war with the Tariff of* 1842."

Here are the very grounds on which we opposed Mr. POLK distinctly recognized by this Democratic convention, and for asserting which the Whigs generally were charged with stating untruths.

But we have further evidence. The *Richmond Enquirer* copies an editorial article from the Knoxville Standard, the pith of which is contained in the following paragraph:

"The *protection given to the manufacturing interest*, which has resulted in seriously injuring the Southern planters, MUST BE ABANDONED. The Tariff of 1842 will doubtless be reduced to the revenue standard, and to no man more than JAMES K. POLK will the opponents of the present Tariff be more indebted for the successful accomplishment of an object so desirable."

Upon this article the Editors of the *Enquirer* remark as follows:

"We doubt not that *it exactly represents the character of* Mr. POLK, *and that time will demonstrate the accuracy of the sketch*. In justice to his own consistency, to his long avowed principles, to his solemn pledges, Mr. POLK *can do nothing else* than propose a reduction of the Tariff to a more reasonable standard."

We are indebted to the National Intelligencer for the above extracts, and that paper in giving them draws the following correct conclusions:

"After these explicit declarations, through the "Union," and the "Richmond Enquirer," which we suppose we may without mistake represent as the leading exponents of the views of the Administration, no reasonable doubt can, we think, rest upon the intentions of the Executive in regard to the Tariff question."

True enough: the man who would doubt, after such evidence, must be wilfully blind. In view of these serious facts, we again propound our unanswered question to our neighbor of the Post—will he continue to support the present administration, if an attempt is made to reduce our present Tariff. We wish to know if his friendship to Pennsylvania and Pittsburgh interests, is equal or superior to his attachments to our National administration.

☞ A writer in the Lancaster Examiner is opposing the grant of the Right of Way to the Baltimore railroad to Pittsburgh, for fear it will injure the canal. His arguments do not amount to much, and he makes the following admission:

"But should even our legislators at Harrisburgh in a solitary instance prove faithful to the interests of the State, the completion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will only be postponed and not absolutely prevented. The expansion of the West, and the increasing promise of the enterprise will either stimulate the Company to purchase the privilege now withheld by Virginia, or to surmount obstacles at present deemed impassable."

What perfect nonsense, then, to oppose the right of way to Pittsburgh. The veriest tyro can see that the Baltimore road will not, *cannot* stop at Cumberland. It will inevitably strike the Ohio river at some point. What eggregious folly, then, for Pennsylvania, by a short-sighted policy, to drive it below this, and thus ruin her public works, besides depriving her citizens in the western part of the state, of the inestimable benefits it will confer. The question must be looked at in one single aspect—will our Public Works be injured most by the road coming to Pittsburgh, where it will have to contend with the canal on fair terms,—or by its terminating below Pittsburgh, and thus intercepting the trade of the canal entirely? Is not half a loaf better than no bread? This is the question for Pennsylvania to decide. Let her look it in the face in a candid spirit, and meet it as becomes her.

THE AUGUST INTEREST.—It will be seen by the following, which we publish with much pleasure, that the August interest will be fully and promptly paid. This is highly gratifying intelligence. The credit of Pennsylvania will, we trust, soon regain its former condition, and the bonds of the Commonwealth again be regarded as among the best and safest securities in the country.

STATE TREASURY OFFICE,
Harrisburgh, July 29th, 1845. }

The holders of certificates of the funded debt of this Commonwealth, are hereby notified that the interest due on the first prox. will be paid at the Bank of Pennsylvania, in the City of Philadelphia. JAMES ROSS SNOWDON.
State Treasurer.

DANIEL BOONE.—The remains of Daniel Boone and wife, were brought to Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 22d ult, under the care of Col. William Boone, of Shelby county, the oldest surviving nephew of the deceased, and Messers. Thos. L. Crittenden and Philip Swigert, of that place.—These gentlemen visited Missouri, as a committee for that purpose, being charged by the Frankfort Cemetery Company, with the patriotic duty of removing to the land of their early vicissitudes and trials the remains of these noble and fearless pioneers.

The remains will be finally deposited, with the respect and ceremony due to their memory, in BOONE'S GROVE, a beautiful spot in the grounds of the company, devoted to the early Pioneer's of the West. The ceremony will probably take place early in September, of which due notice will be given.

Cannon.—Twenty six 32 pounders were shipped to Cleavland on Saturday and five more were left on the wharf.

Birmingham and two or three of its Factories.

On Friday last, we stole time enough from our harrassing labors to take a run to Birmingham, our little neighbor across the Monongahela river. We heard a good deal of the improvements making there, and could see some of them from the city. So leaving business to take care of itself for a short time, over we went.

Bennett & Bothers' Pottery.

The first establishment we visited, was the Queensware Manufactory of Messrs. BENNETT & BROTHER, This is a branch of recent commencement in this neighborhood, but it has proved fully successful, and we learn that the demand for the ware is increasing. It is altogether of the common kinds, but of a superior finish. The clay, we are informed by the Messrs. BENNETTS, who are from the Queensware Manufactories of England, is superior to that used in the Potteries there. It is first pulverized, then mixed with water until it becomes of the consistence of cream. It is then strained through a fine sieve, and finally boiled to evaporate the water. When fit for use, it is remarkably tenacious. The second branch of the manufacture consists in turning, moulding and pressing it into a great variety of articles, such as Pitchers of all sizes, Bowls, Spittoons, Knobs, Plates, Mugs, Tea Setts, Salts, &c., &c., anything in fact, that is wanted. After drying sufficiently, the articles are placed in the interior of a large stock or furnace and burned; this done, the glazing is put on, and they burned again, and the process is complete.

From twelve to sixteen large crates of ware are finished every week. Though it is of ordinary quality, yet we consider many of the articles as really beautiful; such are those of a dark mottled color; the patterns are fine, and the glazing perfect. They employ about 20 hands.

Another Tack, Brad, &c., Factory.—Coming down to the Ferry we accidently discovered a manufactory of which we never had heard before. The other day we noticed a manufactory of Tacks, Brads, Shoe Nails, &c., and then supposed it the only one of the kind in this part of the country; but here was another and larger one, established more than a year ago by Messrs. Elmes & Chess. They have six machines in operation, and two more nearly finished, all of which will make 1,000,000 per day. We were shown some 'Pattern Maker's points' so diminutive, a thousand of them, make a cube of about half an inch. We were quite impressed with these 'points.' Going up on the Ferry-boat we passed the Iron Frigate of 1000 tons, on the stocks—here was a contrast in our Iron manufactures, a ship of such magnitude and a little point one we could hardly pick up! Every body has read the fable of the mouse, which by knawing a net set a lion at liberty—here was a parallel.—These tiny points are used to make patterns for castings; without castings many parts of that huge hull could not have been made, and thus we were led to see the connection between so trifling a thing as they are and a ship! The machines are much the same as in the other tack factory and all self-feeders. These gentlemen are doing a good business.

We shall have more to say concerning Birmingham and her manufactories to-morrow.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.
FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Cambria, Capt. Judkins, arrived at Boston on Wednesday afternoon, in the astonishingly short passage of eleven days. She sailed from Liverpool on the 19th inst.

The demand for cotton has been large, the spinners keeping themselves well supplied—partly on account of the low price of the staple, and partly induced by the promishing state of business in the manufacturing districts.

For export, too, there has been great demand, and under the influence of these combining causes, large as the stock on hand was, American cottons have advanced 1-8 per pound. The total sales of the week, preceding the 18th, were 72,690 bags, of which speculators took a large amount. In the Havre market, too, it will be observed, there has been an advance in price.

The American Provision market was dull, with light stock; but daily arrivals were looked for, which would stimulate, somewhat, this branch of trade.

The price of American stocks is looking up.—The determination of the "drab-colored Pennsylvanians" to shame their traducers has produced this improved feeling which exists in the Bourse of Paris as well as London.

Money in the British Metropolis is plentiful, and the rate of discount is low. The State Market and the Public Securities are in a confiding and healthy state.

Parliament is drawing to a close, and will be prorogued probably on the 5th or 6th proximo.

With the exception of the annexed paragraph, we see nothing of interest in their proceedings:

In the House of Lords, on Tuesday, the Earl of Clarenden moved a resolution for the admission of the sugars of Porto Rico and Cuba, founded on the correspondence which has recently passed between the British Government and the Spanish Minister in this country. A debate of considerable length followed. The motion was negatived by 28 to 13. In the House of Commons the same subject, on the same evening, was introduced by Lord Palmerston. A long debate ensued. The principal opposition speakers were the noble lord, who introduced the subject, Mr. Labaucher, and Mr. F. Baring. The ministerial case was left to the defence of Mr. Gladstan. The division showed 87 for the motion; against it 175; majority 88. The recent declaration of the Government disarmed the discussion of all practical interest.

The Paris dates are to the 16th of July, the great topic of interest having been the Jesuit question. After Mr. Thiers' famous appeal to the Government to put the laws in force against the disciples of Loyola, M. Rossi was sent to Rome to persuade the Pope to recall the Jesuits from France, and thus save the Government the scandal of being obliged to expel them. In this M. Rossi succeeded, and all their communities are to be broken up, the greater portion of them ordered to leave the Kingdom, and their houses and property disposed of.

This is considered a great triumph over the religious party.

The session of the two chambers is considered virtually at an end. There is nothing else of interest from France.

The dates from SWITZERLAND are to the 11th of July. The diet was in session at Zurich, having been opened with a speech recommending peace and union, No motion or discussion of importance had yet been made.

The Prince Metternich; Minister of Austria, has addressed a despatch to the Austrian Ambassador, speaking in terms of high gratification of the conduct of the party that supported the Jesuits in the late struggle.

The canton from which Dr. Stieger made his escape demanded that he should be delivered up, but the other cantons refused. Several cantons have conferred upon him their freedom, and there is a talk of getting up a subscription on his behalf. It is not likely that Steiger will remain in this country, but the retreat we will select is not known—most likely it will be the United States.

The French papers contain the particulars of an outbreak in Catalonia. Some of the small towns round Barcelona had been called upon to contribute their levy of men to the army.

Intelligence from Algeria gives an account of the massacre of a thousand Arabs by the French. The cavern of the Dahra, where the the Arabs had taken refuge, was the scene of this horrid affair. Here they were hemmed in, faggots were lighted, and the unfortunate wretches were burnt and suffocated in their place of refuge.

THE IRON BUSINESS.—The quarterly meeting of the iron masters has recently been held in Staffordshire, During the last few weeks every description of manufactured iron has been reduced upwards of 20 per cent. The impression at present is, that the market will sink still lower, and some talk is already current about lowering the wages of colliers. Many of the speculations which have been and still are before the public, must it is clear, be either abandoned or postponed, and a much less quantity of iron will suffice than was some time ago calculated upon. Speculations has thus received a blow, under the effects af which the trade is now reeling. The price of bar iron is now nominally £10 per ton at the works. The demand at present is dull, and stocks are accumulating, our market returns may be referred to.

NINE DAYS LATER FROM MEXICO

The brig Delfina, Capt. Pocal, at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, brings dates from the latter to 31 ult and from the city of Mexico to the 28th of June. The Picayune gives a rumor that Mexico was in send 20,000 men to the frontier of Texas immediately.

The Mexican papers are unusually silent on the subject of Texas and the position she holds at present towards the United States, although the intention of the United States Government to send troops to the frontier of Texas was known in the Capital on the 19th ultimo. The Mexican Government had made a new division of the Republic into ten military departments—the fifth comprises Nueva Leon, Coahuila, Tamaulipas, and *Texa* —thereby intimating that she still intends to provide for the Texians as citizens of the Mexican Republic.

The Diario del Gobierno announces the entire peace establishment of the Mexican army, to consist of about 30,000 men, viz:—19,009 foot, 8,500 cavalry, 2,200 artillery, and 1,310 sappers and miners, etc.; some portion of which are at present engaged on the frontier against the Indians.

The President has convoked the Congress for the consideration of various internal improvements, affecting the tariff, etc., and also to place before them the proceedings taken by the Government on the resolutions concerning Texas, passed the last session. These resolutions empowered the President to make terms with Texas on any conditions save her annexation to the United States. We shall now see what effect the consummation of this act will have on the Chambers.

The Hesperia says, "it has been understood that Santa Anna has received the Grand Cross of Charles 111, of Spain, and calls on the Government for information on this particular; as in such case he has forfeited his right and title in the pension allowed him by Mexico—as well as that of a Mexican citizen.

Comparative Expense of Steam and Water Power for Manufacturing Purposes.

At a public meeting, held in Jefferson Hall, Portsmouth, N. H., about eighteen months since, Gen. C. T JAMES, of Newburyport, Mass., by invitation delivered an address, on the subject above specified. The result of this address is, that a large steam cotton mill is now getting under way in Portsmouth. In Newburyport, there are now three steam cotton mills in complete operation, and two new ones going up. This address has lately been published in Hartford, Conn., where they talk of erecting a steam cotton mill.

Gen. JAMES, as we have once or twice previously stated, is making the principal part of the machinery for Messrs. KENNEDY & CHILDS' new Cotton Factory, in Allegheny, and made the drawings of the whole work. His views on the comparative expense of *Steam* and *Water* Power, are interesting to Pittsburghers, and we take one or two extracts from his able address.

After a beautiful introduction on the great blessings of manufactures to a country, and a reference to the wonderful growth of Lowell, and the prosperity of Massachusetts, he proceeds to show that fortunes cannot now be made by the cotton business, conducted in a slovenly manner, as formerly had been done, but that skill, enterprize and industry can only ensure success. He says:

"At first, with but little experience, and little economy there was almost a certainty of profit; but now the business has been brought to its proper level; and, precisely as it should be, a fair and adequate compensation is to be earned, only as the reward of enterprise, experience, skill, industry, economy and perseverance. This ought to be enough to satisfy all.

Without these, it ought not to be expected that a cotton mill should pay a fair profit on investment, any more than that a farmer should reap an abundant harvest from his seed without having paid attention to its culture. To the process of manufactures by steam power, these remarks are particularly applicable. It is demonstrable, not only by mathematical calculation, on scientific principles, but from actual experience, which I am fully prepared to prove, *that in a seaport, or a town contiguous to ship navigation, steam power set in operation under the supervision of practical scientific men, is cheaper, as a motive power, all things taken into the account, than water power in the country can be for manufacturing purposes.* In other words, the comparative advantages of a location in a seaport, over one in the country, are more than sufficient to counterbalance any excess of cost of steam power over water power.

The average cost per spindle of the water mills in New England, embracing all the expense necessary for carrying on the manufacture of cotton cloth, is about thirty dollars; or in other words a water mill of six thousand spindles with water privilege, and all necessary apparatus for carrying on the manufacture of cotton, will cost at least one hundred and eighty thousand dollars; while a steam cotton mill, erected in this town, on a desirable location, would not exceed in cost, one hundred thousand dollars. Here we have a difference in favor of the steam mill of eighty thousand dollars, the annual interest of which is four thousand eight hundred dollars; a sum more than sufficient to purchase fuel for two such mills, to say nothing of the cost of transportation and of the expense of heating the mill six months in the year. This last is an item which is saved by using the steam in the steam mill after it has performed its service in supplying the mill with a motive power. We will suppose for a moment that one half the capital, which has been invested by the citizens of this town in water mills, had been invested in steam mills in this place, say one million of dollars. This would have been sufficient to erect, and put in operation a steam cotton mill of at least sixty thousand spindles, thereby giving employment to some two thousand of your own citizens, and annually paying to them at least three hundred thousand dollars for their services. Think you, that three hundred thousand dollars annually distributed among all classes of your citizens, and coming as it does from a distant part of the country, from the consumer of your manufactures, would not give renewed life and energy to business generally in this place!—But to be more particular; the bare cost of transportation saved by this means, in many instances would pay for the cost of fuel to operate a steam mill. There are many seasons when water mills must lie idle for want of water to run them, when a steam mill in the same period might earn, and I know has earned; sufficient to pay more than the whole cost of fuel for one year. Many other advantages might be named, which go directly to enhance the cost of a water mill, and among them the following in particular. In the country when you erect a cotton mill, you must also purchase a large quantity of land, cut streets, construct dams, canals, flumes, raceways, and erect a village. This diverts a large proportion of the capital from the proper object in view; in other words, it renders twice the amount of capital necessary to conduct the same amount of business. In large establishments especially, this is desirable to be avoided; and in dull times, or when the owners find it necessary to stop their mills, they lose double what they otherwise would, were they manufacturing by steam power.

In seaports this difficulty does not exist. The company find streets already cut out, and buildings already erected for their operations, and persons ready to erect more if necessary. Consequently, some 80,000 dollars less becomes necessary to commence operations."

* * * * * * *

In regard to the cost of steam as a motive power, compared with that of water, it needs no labored argument to prove that steam is as cheap if not cheaper than water. To state the case as simply and directly as possible, we will suppose water power in Portsmouth for sale at four dollars per spindle, the same sum that is charged in Lowell. A mill of ten thousand spindles would require an outlay for water power of say 40,000 dollars; the additional cost of a building erected on the bank of a river, together with raceways, flumes, wheel-pits, &c. &c. 15,000 dollars; making an outlay of 55,000 dollars. The interest of this is 3,300 dollars annually. Add to this the cost of heating the water mill, which would be at least 1000 dollars, and we have the sum of 4,300 dollars, with which to purchase fuel for a Steam Mill of corresponding size.

One and a half tons of Anthracite coal, is all that would be required per day to generate steam sufficient to operate a mill of ten thousand spindles. Allowing the mill to be in operation 310 days in a year, there would be consumed 465 tons of coal, which can be purchased and delivered on the wharf along side of the mill, at $4,75 per ton—making the sum of 2208 dollars: add to this the cost of engineer and fireman—say 3 dollars per day—$930; and we have $3138 as the entire cost of operating the steam mill, while the interest on the outlay for water power, together with the expense of heating is $4300; showing a balance in favor of steam of $1162 per annum; and this too supposing the water mill and the steam mill to be side by side.

I have made no mention in this comparison of the cost of engine; or water wheels; I have set the cost of one against that of the other. The cost of water wheels and shafting sufficient to operate a cotton factory, will cost as much, if not more, than a steam engine and shafting suitable for operating the same, There are advantages however in favor of steam for cotton manufacturing, which have not been named. Steam is indispensably necessary in manufacturing the finer, and better qualities of cotton cloths. When it is understood that the motive power, whether it be steam or water, costs, less than three mills per yard, it will readily be perceived, that if from the use of steam, there is a decided improvement in the character and appearance or the article manufactured over that produced by water power, you reap an advantage in some cases quadruple the entire cost of power. Or in other words, cotton cloths of No. 40 yarns, manufactured by steam, are now selling at from one to two cents per yard more than those of a similar number, manufactured from equal, if not superior cotton by water power. It is true, that mills driven by water power, may, and many of them do, profit by the use of steam, both in respect of warming the mills and maintaining a humid atmosphere. But such an arrangement, to be able successfully to compete with a mill driven by steam must be kept up through the year; which adds the cost of steam to that of water power; and of course, such an arrangement could not long compete with a mill driven by steam power.

Texas Matters.

We hope our readers are thoughtfully considering, or will so consider, the recent advices from Texas, especially on these points:

1. That President Polk is now pouring the troops of the United States into Texas, at a season when the lower part of that country is most unhealthy, and when its Vice President has just died of fever';

2. That these troops are to take post, at the outset, *beyond* the recognized limits of Texas and in what Mexico regards as a part of her State of Coahuila;

3. That this disposition is expected to compel peace or immediate hostilities on the part of Mexico;

4. That the current of Texan conversation at Austin implies that Mexico may now obtain *money* by consenting to Annexation—Uncle Sam of course handing over the aforesaid;

4. That Texas is involved in hostilities, not alone with Mexico, but with the great body of Indians in what she claims as her territory, who menance her capital and have recently killed the citizens very near it;

6. That she has no troops nor other defensive preparations, but looks to our Government to provide and pay for all;

7. That her Convention, as her President and Congress had previously done, profess to consider the terms of Annexation proffered by our Government very *hard* for Texas! but assent to them *pro forma*, expecting to obtain better terms on account of their magnanimity in sodoing; and

8. That the Convention is proceeding to form a Constitution carefully preserved from every taint of *ultraism*, (a term quite commonly used to designate whatever is favorable to Human Rights and Liberties.) Of course, the 'peculiar institution' will be well fortified therein.

—These matters are worth thinking of.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The New Postage Law—Its Advantages and Disadvantages to Editors—Remittances of Subscription Money.

It has been a privilege heretofore, sanctioned by custom as well as by the Post office Department, that Editors of Newspapers could receive subscription money through any Postmaster, provided the letter containing the money was written by the Postmaster himself.

Since the passage of the new law, which is to benefit so large a portion of the people, the privilege of the editor has been curtailed; so far, at least, as to make it more desirable for him to receive remittances directly from subscribers, instead of receiving them through the Postmasters, as before.

As well as we can understand the law, it is this:

1. Money, "in no instance exceeding $10," may, "if publishers desire it," be remitted by a Postmaster, "who shall charge himself upon his general account with the U. S. with the amount received," &c., and report the payment to the Postmaster, through whom it is to be paid to the publishers.

2. But the Postmaster remitting, and the Postmaster paying over, are each to deduct 1 per cent; which will be 2 per cent on the amount remitted, viz: on $10 postage 20 cents.

3. The regular postage will be, on letters not exceeding half an ounce, 300 miles, 5 cents; over 300 miles 10 cents—for every additional half ounce, 5 or ten cents extra, according to the above distances.

Now a sheet of light paper (which this law will bring into use) enclosing a bank note, will not weigh half an ounce; and can be sent 300 miles for 5 cents, and all over the Union for 10 cents. This letter, too, may contain any amount of money. By the "Regulation" above $100, divided into tens and remitted, will cost (10 by 20) $2; when, by the regular mail, it will cost only 5 or 10 cents, or at most 20 cents.

So, by the above, our subscribers will see that it will cost us more to receive their remittances through the Postmasters, as formerly, than to have them sent directly to ourselves.

Beside the commission of 2 per cent, we would have to pay to the Postmasters on a remittance, such an arrangement multiplies receipts, and may often produce confusion. We, therefore, respectfully request that all remittances, hereafter, may be directed to the Proprietors of this paper, by the subscribers themselves, instead of receiving them through the Postmasters.—*Richmond Whig.*

NEW IDEA.—Somebody has invented a machine in England for ploughing by the action of the *wind*. This would be capital for the western prairies, where the wind always blows pretty hard during the day, and nearly always in one direction.

ANOTHER DOG STORY.—In olden times, when the small pox was considered an unavoidable evil, and the pest house was regarded as indispensable to the safety of the community, the following circumstances occurred:

The Rev. J——C——, of E——, Mass., had decided on going to the pest-house with his entire family, for the purpose of having the small pox. The day before they were to leave home, a kind neighbor came in to inquire if he could be of any service to them. The minister told him that all the arrangements were complete except that they had made no disposition of their dog; they were very unwilling to have him killed, for he was a great favorite in the family; but it would never do to suffer Bose to follow them to the pest-house, for he would be sure to get out and carry the contagious disease through the neighborhood. "I should hate to kill so good a dog," said the neighbor; "don't you think he would stay with me!" "I fear not," said Parson C——, "for he is very much attached to our family, and would be quite sure to find us out; there is no way I fear but to kill the poor creature." Well said the neighbor, I am going down to M——s and on my way back I will call and kill the dog for you. So he left them. After a while, the neighbor returned to fulfil his promise: but nothing could be found of Bose. They then remembered that while they were talking over the business, the dog who had been lying under the table in the room, got up and went out. A general call was made, but no dog came; so the neighbor was compelled to go home without fulfilling his purpose of killing Bose.

When neighbor Clark reached his house, what was his surprise to find Parson C.'s dog ready to receive him. And there the dog remained during the whole time that the family were in the hospital. He occasionally visited their old house, but never offered to go to the hospital; he followed his new master wherever he went, making his house his home. Thus he continued to do until the day that his old master and family left the pest-house when he returned to the old house, and welcomed the family with extacies of joy, and never more left them except for an occasional visit to his temporary master.

The above is a perfectly true story. It was often related by the late Dr. C——, who was an eye and ear witness of the circumstances, and was confirmed by the family of Mr. Clark. Others may adopt what theories they please to account for these singularities, but we must believe that dogs understand something more of human signs and sounds than is generally supposed.—*Boston Traveller.*

Taking the Census.

Some rich scenes occur in taking the Census under the late law of the State of New York for that purpose. The following, from an eye witness, is one:

"Is the head of the family at home!" asks the inquiring Marshal.

"Here's the devel with his book again for the *d'reetry*," shouts a junior of the family to the maternal head above stairs, who presently appears. "Is it the heads of the family ye want sure; but last week ye wanted our name for yer *d'reetry* an' now ye want our *heads*! A free country this, sure, when one's head is not safe. Be off, and bad luck to ye and all like ye." After some explanations, the questions in order are asked.

Who is the head of the family? "Ann Phelim yer honor, the same in ould Ireland and foriver."

How many Males in this family! "Three *males* a day with prateys for dinner an'—

But how many Men and Boys! "Och, why there's the ould man an' the boy; and three childer who died five years ago, heaven rest their dear souls, the swatest jewils that iver"

But how many are now living! "Meself, and me daughter Judy, ye see them, an a jewel of a girl she is indeed."

But have you no males in your family? "Sorra the one, the ould man works hard by the day, and Patrick is not home at all, but to his males and his bed."

How many are subject to Military duty? "Niver a one; Patrick and the ould man belong to the *Immits*, and sure finer looking soldiers were nivarborn: did ye not see thim when the old General was buried, t'would have made your heart beat to see two such fine lookin' gintale well behaved boys."

How many are entitled to vote? "Why the old man and meself and Judy, and warn't it we that hate the Natives an' the Whigs an' all, an' elicted ould General Jackson over 'im all. Sorra the day when he died and disappointed us all, for a fine man he was."

How many colored persons in your family?—"Nagers, did you mane Nogers! Out man, an' don't be insultin' me. Out wid ye, and niver ask for me *senses* agin'—don't asks about me *senses* whither I have nagers in the family? Yer out of yer senses, yerself, begone and don't bother me."

ILLINOIS RIVER—IMPORTANT.—The last Alton Telegraph says: We learn from an authentic source, that at the sugestion of Gov. FORD, Com. MORRIS and Col. TOTTON will recommend to the President that an immediate survey of the Illinois be made, with a view to the removal of obstructions, and the attainment of the greatest depth of water the river will afford. But as no money has been appropriated to pay the expense of the survey, it is not likely that it will be done before the meeting of Congress, unless the money can be furnished by private individuals. Capt. SWIFT has made an estimate of the extra expense of the survey, and finds it to be fifteen hundred dollars. Mr. LEAVITT will advance the said sum, and trust to an appropiation to get it back. The object is to secure a survey and estimate to be ready to be laid before the next Congress. Mr LEAVITT will spend the next winter at Washington, for the purpose of inducing his acquaintance in Congress to do something for the Illinois river.

NOTICE.

AN application will be made to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania, for a Charter for the "Allegheny Saving Fund Company," now in operation and located, and to be located in the City of Allegheny, County of Allegheny. The specific object of the Institution is to create capital by the saving of small deposits, and loaning the same on interest. The amount of capital to be $100,000. au1-w6m

(Harrisburgh Tel. copy and charge Company.)

NEW WOOLLEN FACTORY.

THE subscriber having completed his arrangements, has now in operation the "**Pittsburgh Woollen Factory,**" located near the mouth of Saw Mill Run, south side of the Ohio, within half a mile of the city. Having the latest improvements in machinery and good practical workmen, he hopes to be able to furnish to those who may favor him with their custom with articles of superior quality and at the lowest prices.

Always for sale or exchange for wool, Flannels of different colors, Yarns, Carpet Chain, Jeans, Tweeds, &c. &c. ALEX. INGRAM, Jr.

☞ Office in the city, at the Bookstore of Ingram, Elliott & Co, Market st, near the Diamond. je27-w2m

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania at its next annual meeting in January, 1846, for an act incorporating a Bank to be styled the Bank of Allegheny City, to be located in the City of Allegheny, County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania. The specific object of which will be to issue bank notes of its own and other banks; to receive money on deposit and allow interest thereon, or not, as may be agreed upon; to discount notes of hand and other securities; to purchase and sell bills of exchange, and deal generally in exchange; to loan money on real and personal securities; to deal in bullion, and otherwise to transact a general banking business in the manner now transacted by other Banks in this Commonwealth.

The amount of Capital to be one hundred thousand dollars, with power to increase it to an amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars. je24-w6m

FOR SALE.

A WELL improved one acre lot, in the Borough of Sharpsburgh, five miles from Pittsburgh, on the Pennsylvania Canal. It is, perhaps, the best location for a country Physician in Western Pennsylvania, and has been occupied for that purpose for the last nine years. It is convenient to churches and school houses, and has all the necessary buildings to make it comfortable. It will be sold low—possession may be had at any time; and two thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for five or ten years, if required.

For further particulars address the subscriber, Sharpsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa.

jan 10 w1f GEO. T. GILLIAM.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscriber and Robert B. Gibson, in the Farming Business, has been dissolved, and the business entirely closed.

his
WILLIAM EYMAN. ✕
jy22-w3t* mark.

EXCHANGE ON GERMANY—Procured in sums to suit purchasers and on the most favorable terms by J W ROBERTSON & Co,
aug1 Exchange Brokers, No 58 Market st.

RICHARD COWAN,

Attorney at Law, office in Burke's Buildings, Fourth street, near Market.
jy22-wly

STRAY COW.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber in Ohio township, Allegheny county, on the 5th of July, a light brindle muley Cow, white belly, three white legs, the left fore-leg brindle, a small white spot on the forehead, and two white spots on the back. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law. [aul-w3t*] JOHN MEANS.

COW LOST.

STRAYED from the subscriber on Thursday, 17th inst. a fresh Cow, nearly all yellow, with a white spot on her forehead and on her flank, and some white probably on her legs. She had a small lump on the inside of her thigh, and I think the mark of a horn on her hip. She is about seven years old and in tolerable order. Any person giving information where she may be found, will be suitably rewarded by applying at my residence in Allegheny City, opposite Rev. Dr Pressley's, or at my store on Liberty st. Pittsburgh.

jy26-w3t R. H. KING.

IN the District Court for the County of Allegheny, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania at April Term, 1845. No. 145. Vend. Ex.

John M. Davis, for use of John Sarber, vs. Henry Baxter's Exec's. with notice to heirs of said Henry Baxter, dec'd } Vend. Ex. No 145. April 1845.

And now to wit, July 28, 1845: On motion of Mr. Shaler, the Court appoint F. B. Todd, Esq. auditor to distribute the proceeds of sale in this case.

From the Record. GEO. R. RIDDLE, Pro'th'y.

All persons interested will please to take notice, that the above named auditor will attend, for the purpose of his appointment, at his office in the Court House, on Monday the 25th of August, 1845, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

au1-w3t E B TODD.

STRAY COW.

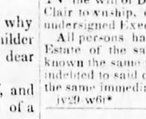
CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living in Wilkins township, Allegheny County, a pale red cow with one white foot and a star on her forehead, crumply horned, supposed to be about twelve years old. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of as the law directs.

jy29-w3t* NATHANIEL MONTGOMERY.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Nicol late of Wilkins township, Allegheny county, deceased, are hereby notified to make immediate payment to the subscribers, and all having claims against said estate, will present them properly attested for settlement. JAMES CAROTHERS,
ROBERT CAROTHERS,
jy29-w3t* Executors.

FARM FOR SALE.



THE subscribers will offer at public sale on the premises, on Thursday, the 2d day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a farm, lately the property of John Cowan, dec'd. situate in Plum township, Allegheny county, Pa., 17 miles North east of Pittsburgh, and 4 miles south of Logan's Ferry on the road leading from Antrim Post Office to Hamilton's mill, (about 2 miles from said mill,) adjoining lands of Rev. S. M. McClurg, Jacob Alter, John King and others, containing 106 acres, about 75 of which are cleared, and also contains abundance of coal.

On the premises are erected a good farm house, smoke house, spring house and a barn; there is also a good orchard, consisting of Apples, Pears, Cherries, &c.

The terms will be cash, and an indisputable title will be given.

Preaching, by different denominations, within about two miles. JACOB ALTER,
JOSIAH McJUNKIN.
jy25-w9t Executors.

NOTICE.

THE Board of School Directors of Plum District, Allegheny Co., will meet at the house of H. Reiter, in said district on Wednesday, the 27th of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of examining and engaging Teachers for the ensuing school term.

jy25-w1* JOSIAH McJUNKIN, Sec'y.

STRAY COW.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living in Lower St. Clair township, Allegheny Co. a red Cow with a white head, supposed to be about eight years old. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take the cow away, or she will be disposed of according to law. SEBASTIAN MILLER,
On the old Washington road, 3½ miles from Pittsburgh. jy5-w3t*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary on the will of Dr. Robert Thompson, late of Upper St. Clair township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned Executor.

All persons having claims or demands against the Estate of the said decedent, are requested to make known the same to him without delay, and all persons indebted to said decedent are required to settle and pay the same immediately. JOHN BOYCE, Executor.

jy29-w6t* Fayette Township.

STRAY COW.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living in Ross township, Allegheny county on the 25th of June, a small red muley Cow, supposed to be about ten years old. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take the cow away, or she will be dealt with according to law. DAVID STERRITT.

jy29-w3t*

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm, situated in Baldwin Township, Allegheny county, between the Brownsville and Washington roads, 4½ miles from Pittsburgh adjoining the lands of the heirs of Henry Beltzhoover, Messrs. Ruhler'ord's, Rev. Long and others, containing 114 acres of first rate lime stone land well watered, and abundance of coal; about 100 acres cleared and under a high state of cultivation. There are on the premises two good dwelling houses (one stone,) and barn, and a good orchard of the choicest variety of fruit trees, in good bearing order. For further information inquire of A. BRAWDY,
East Liverpool, Columbiana Co, Ohio.
Or to GEO. BRAWDY, on the premises.
jy29-w3m*

ELIJAH BLACK

GRATEFULLY acknowledges his indebtedness to his old customers, and being desirous to serve them, begs leave to say that he now offers them a selection of the most extensive and best assortment of Boots and Shoes in Pittsburgh, if they will favor him with a call, at Cain's Boot and Shoe Store and Shoe Manufactory, Fifth and Market sts. n.ay12-3mw

S. & J. J. ALLEN & CO.,

No. 7 South Wharves, below Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

HAVE constantly on hand and they offer for sale—
Bleached and unbleached winter and spring Sperm Oils;
Bleached, Lard and Elephant Oil;
do and crude Whale Oil;
Tanner's Oil. Also, Sperm Candles;
Rice, Groundnuts, &c.,
To which the attention of purchasers is invited.
jy18-w3m

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the Rev. James Graham, late of Wilkins township, Allegheny Co, deceased, are hereby notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all having claims against said estate will present them properly attested for settlement. JAMES CAROTHERS,
HENRY CHALFANT,
jy11-w6t Administrators.

TOWN LOTS AND LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale the following described desirable property, viz:—Lot No. 15, and part of Lot No. 16, in the 15th square of the city of Wheeling, being on the corner of 5th and Quincy sts., on both of which are good and convenient brick dwellings. Said lots are situated in the most e